

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910—VOL. II, NO. 49.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUNDREDS OF BILLS BEING FILED TODAY WITH LEGISLATURE

The Time Limit for Petitions
Without Committee Hearing
Expires at 5 O'Clock
This Afternoon.

LAST YEAR RECORD

Over Five Hundred Measures
Must Be Booked Today to
Equal the Business of Pre-
ceding General Court.

Today is the last day for filing bills for new legislation in Massachusetts, and hundreds of petitions are being rushed for recording with clerks of the House and Senate before closing time, 5 o'clock this afternoon. In order to keep up with the record of last year in the House 570 bills must be filed, and it is thought that such will be the case. The total number last year was 1176.

This does not mean that the Legislature cannot pass any law at this session for which a bill or petition is not filed by tonight, it means that hereafter no bill or petition may be filed without a hearing and a report by a committee that there is a reason why this Legislature should consider the matter. Without this favorable report the matter is placed on file for the next Legislature.

Speaker Joseph Walker of the House of Representatives filed with the clerk a bill calling upon the trustees of every state institution to notify the state auditor by Nov. 15 in each year what sums of money they will need for maintenance and improvement of the property under their charge. These estimates are then to be submitted to the Governor and council after and soon after Jan. 1 the Governor alone is to make the recommendation to the Legislature what sums should in his opinion be allowed to each institution. Mr. Walker believes this system will mean a considerable saving of money annually to the state.

In commenting on the bill he said: "This is a bill to make the Governor more directly responsible for the financial operations of the commonwealth. Today the Governor, although held responsible by the people, exercises in fact very little influence over either the expenditures or the debt."

"The annual expenses of the commonwealth have nearly doubled within the last 15 years, increasing from \$6,400,481.05 in 1893 to \$12,244,673.41 in 1908, while the population has increased only 20 per cent., and the valuation of the commonwealth less than 50 per cent."

"It is time that the Governor of the commonwealth exercised a more direct supervision and was given a more direct responsibility. No one is responsible under the present system of lack of system."

A commission charter for the city of Cambridge was filed with the clerk of the House today. The new charter aims to abolish party designations, to reduce the city council to five supervisors and to introduce the preferential system of voting. The petitioners are Lewis J. Johnson, Lawrence G. Brooks and Russell A. Wood. Under the new charter the city government will be divided into five departments, which will be known as the general administration, finance, public works, highways and parks and public property. The mayor will receive a salary of \$8000, while the other supervisors will be paid \$4000 each.

The outline of a unique bill for the abatement of the smoke nuisance in the city of Boston and vicinity was filed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Among the many other House petitions filed today are:

Of Walter Gilman Page for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable shaft at Valley Forge, Pa., to commemorate the officers and men who served there.

Of the same petitioner to provide for a commission of five persons to be appointed by the Governor to serve as a state art commission.

Of the selectmen of Hyde Park to authorize the selectmen of Hyde Park and Dedham to grant locations to the Boston Elevated railway or the West End street railway.

Of the same petitioners, to authorize the Old Colony Street Railway Company to lease to the Boston Elevated railway or to the West End Street Railway Company that part of its railway which lies within the towns of Hyde Park and Dedham.

Of Mayor Clifford of Brockton, to permit that city to have a \$15 tax rate for five years.

Of Representative Carleton of Chelsea to abolish the present licensing board of the city of Boston and to provide for the appointment of a new board, of whom two members shall be appointed by the Governor, two by the mayor and one by the supreme court. Members are to be appointed for a term of six years, and the salary of the chairman is to be \$6000 per year, of each of the other members \$3000.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

MILK TRUST PROBE NEXT WEEK.
The special grand jury of the supreme court, criminal branch, will begin next Tuesday an investigation into the dealings of the milk trust.

MONITORIALS

Nixon Waterman

THOSE FOOD CLUBS.

The "Get Along Without It" clubs
Are being formed, we see,
To make trusts bring their prices down
To where they ought to be.
When meat's too high they'll pass it by
And eat it, not at all;
With no demand, they understand
The price has got to fall.

And so, with every trust-ruled thing,
The scheme is, so it's said,
To "cut it out" till prices fall,
For something else, instead.
By following this plan they must
Prove victors, you'll agree,
And beat the Bread and Water trust
By eating toast and tea.

SHE SAW THE JOKE.

Landlady—Two dollars a cord for
chopping wood. Isn't that price a little
high?
Wood-chopper—Oh, no, ma'am; that's
my cut rate.

The 38 stewards and waiters of the
ocean steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria
who sold to the steerage passengers at
very low rates the table delicacies
intended for the cabin passengers were
no doubt trying to have the people on
the lower decks live just as high as those
on the upper.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Since Russia and Japan agree
They wish no neutralizing,
Of railroads in Manchuria,
Despite our kind advising.
Why, now, of course, good "Uncle Sam"
His kindly purpose ceases,
Because he knows their gentle slum
Knocks Knox's plan to pieces.

If the street railway employees of
Philadelphia carry out their strike move-
ment now on foot the whole city may be
on foot thereafter.

A DISCOVERY.

Little Tot—Oh, mama! I've just found
out where they make horses.
Mother—Where is it, dear?
Little Tot—Down at the blacksmith
shop. I just saw the blacksmith nailing
on one's last foot.

The 6000 heads of families of Cleve-
land, O., who have agreed not to patronize
the butcher for at least a month
hope to be able to make both ends meet
by cutting out meat altogether. It is
certainly an heroic method of bringing
down the prices and presents a situation
in which the butchers have the most at
steak.

GETTING IN EARNEST.

Ere long, unless his party helps
The President to do things,
He may take off his smile awhile
And tell them just a few things.

An autograph letter of George Wash-
ington has just been sold for \$125. This
seems like a good deal of money, but it
isn't a circumstance to the amount that
would be paid for the hatchet, duly identified
and authenticated, with which he
cut down his father's historic cherry tree.
That edged tool did a great deal toward
helping him carve his way to fame.

"MORE PAY"

The cry is heard on every hand,
"More pay!"
The workers everywhere demand
More pay.
And everybody now is sure
They cannot very long endure
Their present wages. What's the cure?
More pay.
So you give me and I'll give you
More pay.
All men will get for all they do
More pay.
And though they pay still higher yet
For everything they buy, you bet!
Who'll care so long as all may get
More pay?

MALDEN CHARTER MEETING PLANNED

Delegates from the various civic clubs
and associations of the city are to ar-
range a convenient date early in Feb-
ruary for a discussion of the changes in
the city charter proposed by Mayor
George H. Fall of Malden.

The changes in the charter may be
very broad in character and may verge
the government of the city toward the
form of commission government. The
Malden Civic Association, which has
taken the initiative in the matter, has
invited City Solicitor Nichols of Haver-
hill to address the meeting on the form
of a new charter now in use in that
city.

ITALIAN GARDENS TEXT OF LECTURE

"The gardens of the Italian Renais-
sance were the inspiration of all the
modern landscape gardening in Europe,"
said Albert D. Taylor, M. S. R. of Ithaca,
N. Y., in a lecture on "Continental Land-
scape Gardening" this forenoon at Horti-
cultural hall.

The lecturer illustrated with stereopti-
con views the various features of the
typical garden at Florence, the villa
Medici, and showed how they influenced
the construction of modern gardens in
France, Germany and England.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED MAYOR-ELECT TALKS OF COMING POLICIES

Mr. Fitzgerald Proposes to
Obtain, if Possible, Reform
in Boston Tax Laws and
Business Advantages.

ASKS COOPERATION

The Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, on being
officially notified today of his election as
mayor for four years of the city of Bos-
ton, had this to say regarding his policies
as the chief executive:

"The financial power of Boston is too
much restricted among a few groups of
men. These men have it in their power
to make or unmake the city. This condi-
tion of affairs ought to be remedied. The
men who control the financial power are
the ones to supply the remedy."

"Of course it would be a difficult mat-
ter to secure the passage of legislation
to remedy this condition. With a year or
two in which to educate public opinion,
however, I believe that the solution will
come."

"For the past 25 years manufacturing
establishments in Roxbury, South Bos-
ton, Dorchester and East Boston have
been abandoned one by one. Men were
thrown out of work. In cities where
there was a progressive chamber of com-
merce, when one plant left another took
its place. This has not been done here."

"When these establishments closed the
men thrown out of work looked around
for employment in other commercial or
industrial enterprises, they saw no open-
ing and sought city employment as the
easiest solution for their difficulty. In
this way there came to be a larger de-
mand for \$2-a-day jobs in this city than
in any other."

"The reorganization of the Boston
Chamber of Commerce, the 1915 move-
ment, and other agencies which within
the last few years have helped to bring
men and women of wealth, taste and
culture more in contact with the real
life of the community are very hopeful
signs for the future of our city."

"Boston has paid thousands of dollars
for state and metropolitan taxes, but it
has no method for O. K'ing the accounts.
The finance commission ought to look
into this matter. It has a right to in-
vestigate any department that affects the
city. Expenses piling up such as these
ought to be supervised."

"One of the chief causes of Boston's
present predicament is the tax dodgers.
There is more wrong in the evading of
thousands of dollars in taxes than there
is in the so-called gift contracts."

"We need some great big improvements
down town. I believe that the passage
of a law similar to the so-called London
act would help wonderfully. Under it
the city could take those portions of
parcels of land which it needed and pay
only for the portions taken."

"The amalgamating of the surrounding
cities and towns with Boston is a sub-
ject which must be considered. We need
a Greater Boston under one form of gov-
ernment."

"The future of Boston is what concerns
me now, and I am willing to bury past
differences, forget old scores and work
with any one and every one to put
Boston where she ought to be."

ANTI-MEAT MASS MEETING TONIGHT

Agitation against increased meat prices
through circulars sent to the voters of
the congressional districts throughout
Massachusetts and the sending of
pledges thus obtained to the congressmen
of those districts is the plan of the new
Boston club formed to combat the meat
interest, according to the secretary, At-
torney William Scharton, who was seen
today.

Faneuil hall has been secured for a
joint meeting tonight at 7 o'clock of all
clubs and parties interested in the meat
question. Plans for an anti-meat cam-
paign will be mapped out and a perma-
nent organization started.

Next week a meeting is to be held in
Tremont Temple at which the meat
packers will be invited to present their
views as to why the prices are high and
both sides of the question will be broadly
discussed.

Secretary Scharton says he does not
expect that any one will stop eating meat,
but he does believe that such a feeling
will be aroused all over the country that
the aim to lower the prices to a reason-
able basis will hit the mark. This agita-
tion is expected to enforce an investiga-
tion of the meat trust, declared Mr.
Scharton, and in order to escape such a
probing they will lower the prices.

FLOOD OF SEINE IS GROWING.

PARIS—The flood of the Seine threat-
ens to assume the proportions of a catas-
trophe. The water at 2 o'clock had risen
a foot since morning. The foundations
of many buildings, and notably the Eif-
fel tower, have been infiltrated and
structures are in danger of collapsing.

REPORT INDIAN BILL MONDAY.

WASHINGTON—The Indian appropri-
ation bill, carrying approximately \$9,
000,000, will be reported to the House
Monday.

UNIONIST INCREASE GROWS, ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORT

Thirty-Eight Constituencies
Where Results Are Known
Give the Conservatives 27
Seats, a Gain of 17.

LIBERAL HOPE HIGH

English Party Status

	Last House, Elected.	Newly House, Elected.
Liberals	365	181
Labor members	53	35
Irish Nationalists	83	60
Socialists	1	—
Total government	502	276
Unopposed	168	216
Government majority in last House	332	—

LONDON—The latest compilation of
the election returns show the following
totals: Unionists 216, Liberals 181, Irish
Nationalists 60, and Laborites 35. The
Conservative gains Friday were the most
imposing since the election began,
amounting to 17 seats. Thirty-eight
constituencies out of 56 gave the Union-
ists 27 seats, the Liberals 10, National-
ists 1. The Liberal gains were 2.

The Liberals are far from discouraged.
Welsh and Scotch constituencies that
have not voted are expected to remain
loyal. There are 102 constituencies in
Scotland and Wales.

The Liberal leaders still insist that
unless they have a "safe majority" with-
out the Nationalists, they will refuse to
accept the ministerial control, necessitat-
ing an immediate reelection. Conserva-
tives charge that the threat has been
made to affect the remaining voting and
that it will have an adverse effect upon
the Liberals.

The interest in today's voting centered
in Carnarvon, Wales, where Chancellor of
the Exchequer Lloyd George, head of the
Liberal party, contested his seat with H.
C. Vincent. His reelection is conceded,
but there is a question as to whether he
will maintain a large majority.

There are but 24 elections being held
today, the smallest number since the
opening of the polls.

Unionist election predictions today
point to the increase of the party's
popular vote in Scotland and Wales as a
vindication of its advocacy of tariff re-
form and its naval policy.

Southern Scotland, which is largely a
shipbuilding community, is giving indica-
tions of strong Unionist leanings, al-
though normally it is heavily Liberal.

The Unionists claim that the result is
a victory for tariff reform. The Liberals
declare that the federal status of the
counties is responsible for the Conserva-
tive gains and charge the triumvirate—the
landlords, the church and the publicans—with overbearing their dependents
and followers. From the opposition point
of view the conservatism of the counties
is due to the loyalty of the people to
the House of Lords, opposition to social-
ism and a desire for protection. The
home rule question, with the Nationalists
the dominant party in the new Parlia-
ment, will become invested with impor-
tance.

Places for Joseph Albert Pease, the
chief Liberal whip; Sir Henry Norman,
assistant postmaster-general, and Col.
J. E. B. Seely, under secretary for the
colonies, who were defeated, may soon
be found—one by the governor general-
ship of South Africa and the other by
shelving some of the older ministers by
raising them to the peerage. J. A. Bryce,
brother of the ambassador, got a large
majority in Inverness. Rudolph C. Leh-
mann, the famous oarsman, and Lewis
Vernon Harcourt are among the promi-
nent Liberals reelected by the returns
received tonight. Reginald McKenna,
first lord of the admiralty, was returned
victorious over E. G. M. Carmichael,
Unionist, for Abergeenny, Monmouth-
shire, and William Abraham, Laborite,
was reelected for Rhondda valley by the
enormous majority of 8965.

As usual lawyers will be prominent
in the new House, about 100, or nearly
one quarter of the membership already
chosen belonging to the legal profession.

INCOME TAX ACT TO BE CONTESTED

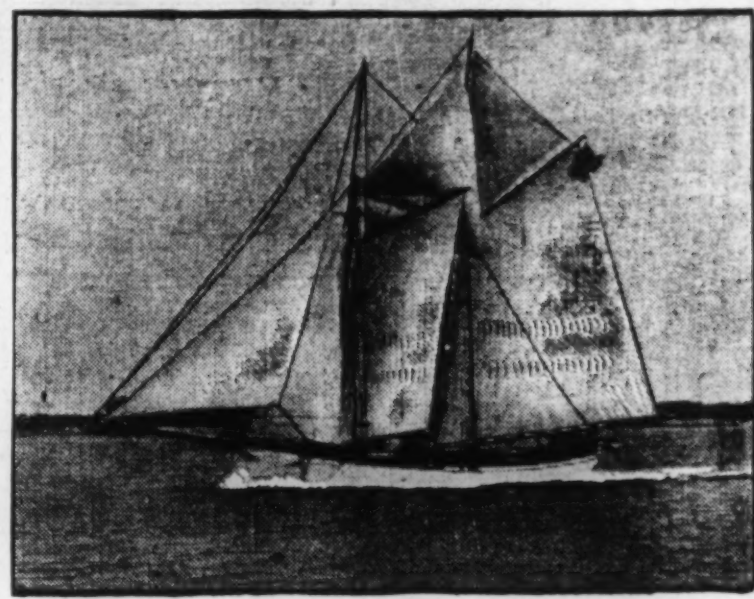
The new federal corporation tax is to
be contested as to its constitutionality
in an action brought in the United States
circuit court by stockholders in the Bos-
ton Wharf Company. The complainants
allege that the act deprives them of their
property without due process of law,
and that it is a direct tax and not
proportional.

COMPLETE NEW DIKE IN CHELSEA

The new Chelsea dike, built to replace
the one recently washed away, was com-
pleted today. The new dike stands 6.5
feet above mean high water, so that
there will be little likelihood of a repeti-
tion of the damage recently done, as the
highest tide ever known was only four
feet above mean high water.

Hunting for the Mackerel

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSEL GRAMPUS IS TRY-
ING TO SOLVE DISAPPEARANCE OF SCHOOLS



(Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.)

THE GRAMPUS ON MACKEREL CRUISE.

Expert on jaunty little vessel is expected to resume his study of fisheries along
the North Atlantic coast this spring.

GLoucester, Mass.—Capt. Jerry A.

Cook of Gloucester, the mackerel
fisherman who was engaged by the
United States government to make an
extended cruise on the bureau of fish-
eries' vessel, the Grampus, to study the
mackerel schools along the North Atlantic
coast and to endeavor to trace the
movements of the fish for the benefits
of the American fishery interests, is pre-
paring to make another cruise this spring
or summer.

The previous cruise by Captain Cook
occupied six months' time and the re-
searches were of considerable benefit.
For some years, says a report from
Washington, the great body of mackerel
has seemed to disappear upon reaching
Long island, and another great body
which annually goes to the Nova Scotia
coast in the spring also has disappeared
almost entirely after reaching the strait
of Canso, or Cape North, on the Cape
Breton coast.

Mackerel fisheries have been decreas-

ing in importance, and it was finally de-
termined to make a systematic study of
the situation. Captain Cook was given
carte blanche to direct the movements of
the Grampus, which sailed from Gloucester
on April, equipped with nets, bait,
etc.

Captain Cook says in his report that
last season was particularly unsuccess-
ful for the mackerel fishermen, the catch
along the New England coast being a
failure, and the results elsewhere very
unsatisfactory owing to the absence of
the mackerel from his usual haunts.
Throughout the entire cruise a look-
out was kept at masthead watching
for the fish. Every effort was made to
keep in touch with the fishing fleet, in-
formation as to the presence of mackerel
in various localities being sent to fish-
ing vessels by wireless telegraph.

Captain Cook believes that the habits
of the mackerel can be learned, so that
fishermen can tell with reasonable cer-
tainty just when, where and under what
conditions they can be found. The bureau
of fisheries accepts this view of the sit-
uation.

BOSTON FINANCE COMMISSION READY FOR NEW CITY CHARTER

The public is in a position to know
what is happening at city hall from the
first moment of the coming in of the
new government through the finance
commission. This was one of the things
which the framers of the new charter
provided, and set at work months before
the changes in the form of government
began to take place. This commission
was appointed 60 days after the Gov-
ernor signed the bill, and it today thor-
oughly acquainted with its duties.

As an agent of publicity the finance
commission is provided with exceptional
powers for investigation. Five men were
appointed by the Governor, of whom
one only, the chairman, draws a salary,
and his compensation is now \$5000 a
year. This post is now held by the Hon.
John A. Sullivan.

The finance commission is responsible
to the Governor and the General Court.
It is so independent of the city govern-
ment that under the law the city coun-
cil is obliged to appropriate \$5000 for the
salary of the chairman and at least
\$25,000 annually for the current ex-
penses of the commission.

There is no way for the administration
to embarrass or hamper the finance com-
mission by attempting to influence it.
The power of initiative is given with-
out reservation to the commission. It

may investigate all matters pertaining
to appropriations, loans, expenditures,
accounts, contracts or any other feature
of the administration of the city or
county of Suffolk.

It may report to the mayor, as the
finance commission has to Mayor Hib-
bard, in offering criticism and advice,
or it may submit its recommendations
to the Governor or the Legislature.
Each January, like state departments,
the commission must make a report to
the Legislature.

In addition to probing on its own ac-
count that the departments may be main-
tained at their highest efficiency, the
finance commission is a court of appeal
for the mayor, the city auditor or the
city treasurer. If any one of the three
officers is confronted with a claim of
any sort which appears to be of
doubtful validity, of excessive amount
or contrary to the interests of the city,
it is his duty to refer it to the finance
commission.

This body, having authority to sum-
mon witnesses and put them under oath,
employ experts, counsel and use other
means at the disposal of the courts, is
well provided with inquisitorial power.
If there is a dispute about a claim which
involves technical questions the commis-
sion can engage assistants skilled in mat-
ters which enter into the dispute. If
detectives are required to pursue secret
investigations the commission may avail
itself of agents of this character.

BOSTON TAXIMETERS FOUND TO BE WRONG BY INSPECTOR

Every taximeter in Boston has been
found to be technically irregular, and
State Sealer of Weights and Measures
Daniel V. C. Palmer is making a rigid
examination of them. Two meters of
both the large taxicab companies have
already been condemned and are not to
be used until readjusted. Commissioner
Palmer will not condemn any more for
the present, giving the companies time
to readjust the machines. If this is not
done he will place the official condemn-
ing seal of all meters.

The irregularity is one that has es-
caped the notice of even the manu-
facturers, and it is said may cause the chang-
ing of taxicab regulations in many cities
in the United States.

It is found that the inaccurate meters
allow only 12 minutes of waiting time
for the first 30 cents recorded instead
of 18 minutes as the city ordinances pro-
vide, thus resulting in an overcharge of
10 cents to the customer. Commissioner
Palmer has taken formal action in the
matter by condemning four of the tax-
imeters, and the manufacturers of the
meters state they will take immediate
steps toward the correction of the inac-
curacy.

ARMY COLONELS TO BE ADVANCED

WASHINGTON—At a conference at
the White House Friday in which the
President, the secretary of war and the
chief of staff participated, promotions of
colonels to brigadier-generals were de-
cided upon as follows: Col. Frederick K.
Ward, seventh cavalry, vice Chittenden,
to be retired on Feb. 1; Col. R. W. Hoyt,
twenty-fifth infantry, vice Morton, to be
retired Feb. 15; and Col. M. M. Macomb,
sixth field artillery, vice Myer, to be re-
tired on Nov. 14.

ORDER AULD COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON—The navy depart-
ment has ordered a court-martial of Pay-
master George Percival Auld for an al-
leged attack upon Dr. E. S. Cowles,
cousin of Admiral Cowles of the navy.
The inquiry will probably be held at the
Charlestown navy yard next week.

OUT FOR MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE.

Alderman Marshall F. Blanchard an-
nounces that he will be a candidate for
the nonpartisan nomination for mayor of
Cambridge. There are two other can-
didates, ex-Alderman Charles H. Lake
and Representative Julius Meyers.

MEMORIAL STATUE OF BISHOP BROOKS IS UNVEILED TODAY

Maj. Henry L. Higginson
Delivers the Address of
Presentation on Behalf of
the Citizens' Committee.

DR. MANN ACCEPTS

Distinguished Assemblage
Hears Eulogy in Trinity
Church and Witnesses the
Open-Air Ceremony.

The memorial statue on the northwest
side of Trinity church, Copley square,
which citizens of Boston have erected to
the memory of Bishop Phillips Brooks,
who was one of the most notable min-
isterial figures in the history of the city
and whose fame is world-wide, was un-
veiled today with appropriate cere-
monies.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson on behalf
of the citizens committee made the pre-
sentation address, and the Rev. Alexander
Mann, D. D., second rector in succession
to Phillips Brooks, accepted on behalf of
the church.

The memorial, which is an heroic
statue of a personage who was himself
of heroic build, is one of the few of the
posthumous works of Augustus St. Gaudens.
It represents Bishop Brooks in a
speaking position and the statue is cov-
ered by a granite canopy designed by the
late Charles F. McKim, of McKim, Mead
& White.

The attendant exercises took place
within the church and began at 2:30 p.
m. There were a number of notable
guests, for whom special seats had been
reserved, including the following:

Bishop Brooks' college classmates—
Edwin H. Abbott, Lewis Arnold, Charles
A. Chase, George Dexter, William P. B.
Longfellow, Benjamin S. Lyman, Joseph
T. Mitchell, William W. Richards, F. B.
Sanborn, George C. Sawyer, Henry
Walker, Henry F. Walters.

Church guests—The Right Rev. Wil-
liam E. McVickar, Bishop John W. Ham-
ilton, Bishop W. D. Mallahan, the Rev.
James DeNormandie, the Rev. James
Alexander, D. D., the Rev. George A.
Gordon, D. D., the Rev. Dr. Francis H.
Rowley, the Rev. S. H. Roblin, the Rev.
Theodore Isaac, the Rev. James Reed,
the Rev. H. N. Brown, the Rev. Samuel
Crothers, D. D., Rabbi Charles Fleischer,
Citizens' committee—E. Pierson Beebe,
Alexander Cochrane, Charles W. Eliot,
Francis C. Foster, John H. Holmes, Ar-
thur T. Lyman, Robert Treat Paine,
Arnold A. Rand, Edward H. Clement,
Charles B. Codman, William Endicott,
Jr., Henry L. Higginson, Amory A. Law-
rence, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.
D., the Rev. Leighton Parks, the Rev.
Philip S. Moxom.

Brooks family—Mrs. John C. Brooks,
Miss Brooks, the Rev. James P. Franks,
the Misses Franks, Miss Harriette
Brooks, the Rev. and Mrs. Max Kell-
ner, the Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Thomas,
Mr. and Mrs. William G. Brooks, the
Misses Brooks.

St. Gaudens family—Mrs. Augustus
St. Gaudens, Howard St. Gaudens, C. O.
Brewster, representatives of McKim,
Mead & White.

Other special guests: Gov. Eben S.
Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothing-
ham, President A. T. Treadway of the
Massachusetts Senate, Speaker Joseph
Walker of the House, Chief Justice Mar-
cus P. Knowlton, Justice and Mr. W. C.
Loring, Mayor George A. Hibbard,
Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Presi-
dent A. Lawrence Lowell and Dean L. R.
Briggs of Harvard, President Richard C.
MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology, the Rev. R. T. Sullivan,
the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, the Rev.
Reuben Kilder, the Rev. F. B. Allen, the
Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., the Rev. W.
D. Roberts, Dr. H. P. Walcott, the Rev.
Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,
Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs.
Edward W. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Har-
court Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mer-
riam, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Crafts, Mr.
and Mrs. William V. Kellen, Mr. and Mrs.
Francis B. Sears, Mrs. Winchester Don-
ald

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

IT WILL BE RUN FREE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

BIG ORDER FOR DUMP CARS TO BE PLACED IN UNITED STATES

(Special to The Monitor.)
ANCON, Canal Zone.—A big order of dump cars is to be manufactured in the United States for use in the canal work. They will be of steel, of the type of the large ones now used here with slide doors reinforced with steel rails, of a capacity of 19 cubic yards when even full. The dumping is effected by air. There are 250 cars to be built for the canal service. Of these 200 will be used to haul material to dump on the toes of Gatun dam. From 5000 to 3500 cubic yards of material were sent daily and dumped on the south toe at Gatun, while the excavation by the central division was progressing at Bohio and Buena Vista. These cars having been completed, material from the Culobra cut furnishes a substitute, five trainloads a day being sent down, in addition to five trainloads daily of rock from Bas Obispo, sent by the central division for the Gatun dam work.

GUATEMALA SOIL IS REBEL BOURNE

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—It is reported here that war materials furnished to General Toledo by former President Zelaya of Nicaragua are being sent into Honduras, where preparations, according to the report, are under way for a revolutionary movement against Guatemala.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—For the first time in 16 years a conservative party has been organized in Masaya and Rivas. The party advocates the candidacy for the presidency of Nicaragua, of Adam Cardenas, a former President.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.—Vaudeville.
BOSTON.—"Bright Eyes."
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.
Globe.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.
HOLLIS STREET.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.
KITH'S.—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.
PARK.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.
TREMONT.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gosselin.

Boston Concerts.
SATURDAY.—Symphony hall, 8 p. m.; thirteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Prof. Willy Hess and Alvin Schroeder, soloists.
JORDAN hall, 2:30 p. m.; concert and folk dances with folk music, dress rehearsal.
SUNDAY.—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m.; concert, Peoples Choral Union, Frederick W. Wedel, conductor.
MONDAY.—Jordan hall, 3 p. m.; Greek dances, Miss Gertrude von Axen.

NEW YORK.
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.
ASTOR.—"Seven Days."
BELASCO.—"The Matrimonial Failure."
ELGIN.—"The Lottery Man."
GLOBE.—"The Chocolate Soldier."
HOLLIS STREET.—"The Silver Star."
KITH'S.—"The Silver Star."
MAJESTIC.—"The Silver Star."
PARK.—"The Silver Star."
TREMONT.—"The Silver Star."

GRINDELWALD, SWITZERLAND, TO CELEBRATE WINTER WEEK
GRINDELWALD, Switzerland.—The rush of visitors to the Bernese Oberland began a month ago, but there is still a continuous stream arriving at all the winter resorts. Nearly all the cities of the United States are represented, but the wonder is that on the registers one finds the names of people from Panama and Suez, Niagara Falls and Victoria, Nyanza, Porto Rico and the Transvaal, San Francisco and Shanghai, Toronto and Singapore, Buenos Aires and Melbourne—people from such widely separated sections being attracted by the same lure of sun and snow.

Grindelwald is ready to celebrate its great "winter week," and on Jan. 29, 30 and 31 the sixth ski-running contest will be held. The jumping-off place has been made ready, and the contests being open to the world, some exciting exhibitions are anticipated.

The endurance race for seniors and guides is the star event, but fully as much interest is always evinced in some of the junior races as well as those for children and ladies. The military ski races will lend eclat to the meeting which

Vast Difference Shown Between "Mending" and "Ending" British House of Lords

(Special to The Monitor.)
WHEN the final polls are declared some of the political prophets will have parted with the last shred of the prophetic garment. Between the estimate of a Unionist majority of 220, confided by one member of the school of the prophets to "The Observer," and that of "better than in 1906" in which the Daily News indulges, there is a gulf fixed which no ingenuity will ever succeed in bridging. In 1906 the ministerial phalanx was made up of 474 Liberals, 54 Labor members and 84 Nationalists, in all 512, giving the Liberal government a majority of 354 over the Unionist party, composed in turn of 131 Conservatives and 27 Liberals. It is manifest, therefore, that to be better than in 1906 the supporters of the government will have to exceed 512 members. As, moreover, during the tenure of power by the late ministry a large number of seats were lost by the government at by-elections, it will be necessary for the party to recover all these seats and even to add to them. It is a bold prophecy, and it will be interesting to see how nearly it comes to fulfillment. If it should turn out to be correct it would mean the practical extermination of the Unionist cause, for, as Mr. Balfour genially remarked in a recent speech at Glasgow, "the majority enjoyed by the government is so large, I always forget how much it is." Then, when some one supplied him with the information, "About 330," he repeated the words and continued, "I have been so very long in a very small minority that I have never thought it worth while too critically to count up the number of gentlemen by whom I was habitually outvoted."

It was in this speech that Mr. Balfour spoke so gravely of the constitutional

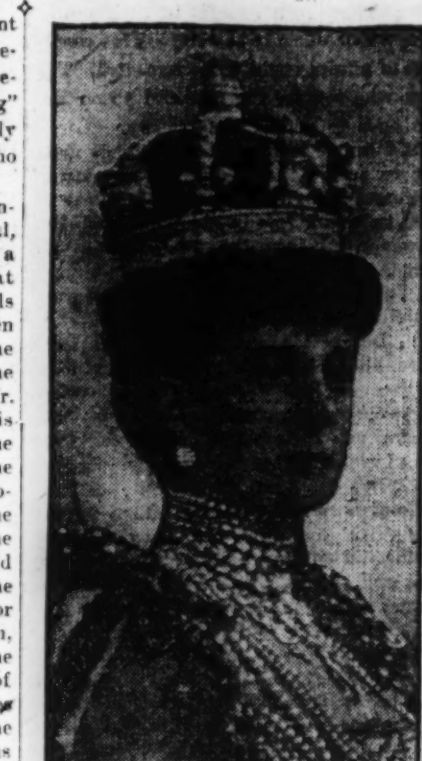


KING EDWARD VII.
Who may be forced to use veto power if Liberal program is carried out.

aspect of the political situation, a situation which has been described more graphically than either accurately or wisely, by gentlemen devoid of any deep sense of responsibility. The question of the "mending," to use Lord Morley's word, of the House of Lords is one thing, the question of the "ending" is altogether another thing. It must, however, in justice be admitted that the Unionist party permitted many valuable years of power to slip through its hands without any real effort to mend the

upper chamber, in spite of the insistent advice of men so farseeing as Lord Rosebery and Lord Newton. The consequence is that the movement for "ending" has gained a momentum which can only be regarded with regret by any one who believes in a dual chamber system.

The plan put forward by the government would amount to a practical, though not nominal, extinction of a second chamber. Broadly it is this, that a bill rejected by the House of Lords should become law, after having been signed by the King, if within the same session it has been passed a second time through the lower house. Now, as Mr. Balfour quite fairly pointed out, this is an appeal from the Commons to the Commons, from the ministry to the ministry. The cabinet would become absolutely the judge of the feeling of the country, and the prime minister, if he were a strong enough character, would become as complete a tyrant—using the word in its true sense—as Mitlades or Pisistratus. A sufficient determination, a remorseless use of the closure, and the country would stand in the presence of the fait accompli, unless—and here comes in the worst danger of the situation—the King vetoed the bill. What this means is sufficiently clear. If the King signed the bill he would offend the moderate section of the community; if he refused his signature, all the agitation now leveled at the House of Lords would be leveled against him. When it is remembered that the difference which gave the late government a majority of 354 was reckoned in a surplus of a few thousand votes cast for the Liberal party, it will be seen that the King would in either case be placed in the invidious position of acting contrary to the wishes of a large section of the community. This would be a consummation most devoutly not to be wished for. It would inevitably shake the foundations of monarchical government, and so the gravity of



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

the revolution entailed begins to be apparent.

The King, however, stands for something far more than the mere head of the constitution within the limits of the United Kingdom. If this were all, the immensity of the revolution would be sufficiently apparent. It happens, however, that the United Kingdom is merely in the heart of the British empire, and the throne consequently becomes the center of that vast conglomeration of peoples, countries and religions on which, in the

phrase of the Spanish historian, the sun veritably never sets. Mr. Balfour put this very finely in a passage in his speech, which is perhaps worth quoting in extenso: "The monarch to whom we all look up to as the embodiment of that empire of which all are equally citizens, whether they be citizens of democratic Canada or the great allied princes of India, you could not have that bond of empire but for your hereditary principle. What does Canada or Australia—what, to say more, does your great Indian prince—care for Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour? Our names may be known, and if we are lucky they may be favorably known in other parts of the United Kingdom than that with which we are most immediately connected. But the idea that either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour can be the center to which the British empire looks up is ludicrous on the face of it."

To the young man in a hurry, to those even who indulge in what Mr. Healy irreverently terms "penny in the slot conventions," these considerations may not appeal, but to those who realize the means by which the British Empire has been built up, to those who understand what, with all its faults, the British Empire stands for, the considerations become serious. It is, perhaps, the preponderant question of the moment, certainly overshadowing that of free trade or protection, and coming, if second, second to the question of imperial defense alone, for it is something far more than the question whether in the past the Lords have acted wisely or unwisely, fairly or unfairly. It is the question whether the entire foundations of the constitution are to be shattered by the substitution of a single chamber, or what amounts to a single chamber, as in the case of Greece, for that of a double chamber as adopted by all the great powers in Europe and in the United States.

FRENCH FINANCIERS WOULD OBTAIN FOOTING IN TURKEY

(Special to The Monitor.)
CONSTANTINOPLE.—French local opinion has begun to evidence a decided distaste for the increasing dependence of French financial houses upon German and other foreign industrial groups. It is felt that the attitude of these French houses can only increase the difficulty of French industrial groups desirous of obtaining an independent footing in the Turkish empire. The Bosphore, a French weekly journal published here, has opened a campaign against the policy of allowing French capital to subserve what are often purely German interests. In an article published recently in this journal, M. Cottier calls attention to the constituency of the newly formed "Societe Centrale pour l'Industrie Electrique," a powerful combination recently formed, and says:

"This combination is doubtless a 'transformation' of the Ottoman Union group formed at Zurich in June with a capital of £12,000,000 (\$24,000,000) under the auspices of the Deutsche

Bank. The Zurich group only included one French bank, namely, the Societe Generale et Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Other banks and financial houses represented were the Deutsche Bank, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the Allard Bank of Brussels, the Commerz and Disconto Bank of Hamburg, etc., and a certain number of German electrical firms."

After noting that the Zurich group now controls the Constantinople Tramways Company, and that the only French exploitation company represented in the combination is tied up with a German electrical concern in the Ottoman empire, he observed that French capital once more will be laid at the disposal of Belgian and German industrial groups. "We can only express our regret," he concludes, "that the leaders of French industry remain under the spell of cosmopolitan banks without making any effort to create a genuinely national bank for the defense of French industrial interests."

GRINDELWALD, SWITZERLAND, TO CELEBRATE WINTER WEEK

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland.—The rush of visitors to the Bernese Oberland began a month ago, but there is still a continuous stream arriving at all the winter resorts. Nearly all the cities of the United States are represented, but the wonder is that on the registers one finds the names of people from Panama and Suez, Niagara Falls and Victoria, Nyanza, Porto Rico and the Transvaal, San Francisco and Shanghai, Toronto and Singapore, Buenos Aires and Melbourne—people from such widely separated sections being attracted by the same lure of sun and snow.

Grindelwald is ready to celebrate its great "winter week," and on Jan. 29, 30 and 31 the sixth ski-running contest will be held. The jumping-off place has been made ready, and the contests being open to the world, some exciting exhibitions are anticipated.

The endurance race for seniors and guides is the star event, but fully as much interest is always evinced in some of the junior races as well as those for children and ladies. The military ski races will lend eclat to the meeting which

will wind up with an excursion to the Faulhorn.

A St. Moritz team came over to play a curling match on the Grindelwald rink and was beaten by 23 to 18; while the Wengen hockey team also met defeat in its match. The new toboggan run is very popular and tobogganing and bob-sleighing parties are obtaining first-class sport.

Julian Grande, F. R. C. S., the well-known Alpinist, who is staying at Grindelwald, has planned some new ascents this winter, and has already started with his guides for the Schreckhorn, a mountain he has not yet climbed in winter. Other climbers have also recently made a successful ascent of the Wildstrubel.

A very interesting limelight lecture was given at Wengen by Herr Hartmann, upon "The Relations of England to Switzerland in the Past," with special reference to the Bernese Oberland.

The inter-university ice hockey match, Oxford against Cambridge, at Wengen was won by the former, 5 points to 3.

REFUSALS TO NOTE PRESAGE FURTHER MANCHURIA PARLEY

ST. PETERSBURG.—The delivery of the negative Russian and Japanese answers to the note of Secretary Knox proposing the neutralization of the Manchurian railways marks merely the beginning of protracted negotiations to determine the future status of Manchuria. The proposal as formulated by Secretary Knox is considered here to have been put forward largely with the idea of again getting Russia and Japan on record, since its rejection was foreordained from the moment Japan was included in it.

The tenor of the memorandum indicated that Mr. Knox did not expect an acceptance of his proposition, but had hopes of an alternative proposal for the neutralization of the Chinchow-Aigun and future railroads and the upbuilding of a powerful organization which would be in a position to support China when the date of the optional repurchase, 1939, arrives. The foreign office here has been most keen to ascertain further details concerning the Chinchow-Aigun railway proposal.

Russia's final attitude on the question will depend largely on the spirit in which the United States approaches the question of the administration of Harbin.

Russia and Japan, it is understood, interchanged texts of their replies before they were delivered.

PEKING.—Willard D. Straight, the American consul-general, the British representative and the viceroy of Manchuria signed a preliminary agreement on Oct. 2 for the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun railway in Manchuria with American capital. It was agreed that the road should be built by the Pauling Company, British constructors.

NEW SLAV MOVEMENT.

(Special to The Monitor.)
ST. PETERSBURG.—The organization of a Pan-Slav congress at Sofia and of a Slav section of the Odessa exhibition to be held next year is considered by the Novoe Vremya as a hopeful sign of the revival of the Slav movement. The new movement, however, is principally economic and includes the development of the commercial relations with Turkey.

AVIATION MEETING IN EGYPT OPENS ON FEBRUARY SIXTH

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON.—The aviation meeting to be held at Heliopolis from Feb. 6 to 13 is a striking instance of extremes meeting. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than an aeroplane swirling gracefully around the pyramids, that massive pile linking the present with the centuries long since past. Not long ago a motor car was stared at with amazement by the Arabs. Today they are as familiar with this modern form of locomotion as they are with the camel, the ship of the desert, and they will, in all probability, be as familiar with the aeroplane and dirigible balloon in the near future. Egypt would appear to be an ideal spot for the aviator, and the meeting to be held next month should undoubtedly be most successful.

A lecture was delivered recently by Mr. Bruce in the hall of the Society of Arts under the auspices of the boys' and girls' branch of the Women's Aerial League. By way of educating the rising generation, and familiarizing them with the construction and manipulation of air

vessels, a number of models of aeroplanes and a dirigible were flown around the hall. It was perhaps the dirigible balloon, 5 feet long, inflated with hydrogen and propelled by a clockwork motor, that attracted most attention, and caused most delight to the youthful and eager audience. The lecturers steered the model by means of a thread attached to the rudder, the working of which was well shown when the dirigible was driven out of its course by an unexpected current of air coming through an open door. The rudder was immediately adjusted, thus turning the nose of the vessel into the current, against which, after a moment's pause, it forged slowly ahead.

It is reported that the naval authorities are making elaborate plans to ensure that the study of aviation and the construction of airships shall in the future play an important part in naval education. There will be wholesome rivalry between the naval and military authorities in producing the best dirigibles and aeroplanes. Indeed, it is reported that the admiralty have decided to appoint an officer of the rank of captain to the new post of director of aeronautics.

GERMANY STOCKS AMERICAN SHOES

BERLIN.—American shoe manufacturers are making extraordinary shipments on orders from their German agents placed in anticipation of the enforcement of Germany's general tariff against American imports on and after Feb. 7. A representative of one company selling American shoes says that the tariff increase will average 50 cents on every pair. Germany is also involved in sharp controversies with France, Canada and Portugal over reciprocal tariffs.

ELEVATOR IN OPERATION.

(Special to The Monitor.)
WELLAND, Ont.—The new government elevator which cost about \$1,000,000 has this year for the first time been put in operation in grain lighters at Port Colborne. Almost 2,000,000 bushels were unloaded.

THE BULGARIAN BUDGET.

(Special to The Monitor.)
SOFIA, Bulgaria.—Before adjourning till Jan. 24, the Chamber voted the whole of the ordinary budget and part of the extraordinary budget.

You Must Try Those

CO-EDS THE LATEST IN EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Chocolate Coated Educator Wafers.
A SUBSTANTIAL CONFECTION.
10c, 25c and 50c sizes.
Of grocers and confectioners.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
215 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
708 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
315 Madison Ave., New York
43 S. 10th St., Philadelphia
51 Snow St., Providence

Mardi Gras AMERICA'S QUAINTEST CARNIVAL

New Orleans
Feb. 8th.
S.S. "Antilles"
10,600 Tons
From New York
Feb. 2nd

Southern Pacific Co.
170 Washington St., Boston

ANTI-SASH-RATTLE

DOES YOUR WINDOW RATTLE?
If so, the ANTI-SASH RATTLE will stop it. Any one can apply it.
Copper finish, 4 for 5 cents.
Nickel finish, 1 for 5 cents.
Ask your dealer, or if he does not keep them send us his name and address and 25 cents in stamps for 16 of them. We will Nickel Plate, 25 cents for 16, with screws, by mail, postpaid.
Manufactured by
P. C. WIEST, York, Pa.

ROBINSON'S EXPANDING HAND-BAG

Guaranteed Seal Grain Leather
Expands to Shopping Bag, Music Roll, Man's Overcoat Bag, etc., to suit your requirements. Stylish in appearance. Saves cost many times. Ideal Gift.
The above bag sent prepaid upon receipt of \$5.00. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory upon receipt. Folding Bag imitation leather \$2.50. Agents wanted in every city.
Frank E. Robinson
10 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

HUNTER HARDWARE

Sixty Summer St.
Brass and German Silver Art Materials of all sorts, including
BRASS } in the Various
SILVER } Sizes and Thickness
Tools of all kinds are to be found in wider variety at the hardware house of
J. B. HUNTER CO.
68 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
Thousands of Books CLEARANCE SALE
50 to 80% discount of
22 color plates
TOWER
W. B. Clarke Co., 26 & 28 Tremont St.

E. H. Smith & Co.
280 BOYLSTON STREET
are giving great values in their
Mark-Down Sale of Boots and Shoes

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARMONY RULES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF GOLF ASSOCIATION

Herbert Jaques of Brookline Is Re-elected President and the Brookline Country Club Gets Tourney.

NEW CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK—Harmony ruled between the East and West at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association in this city Friday night. The old constitution was repealed and in its place a revised constitution, drawn up by Leighton Calkins of New York, was adopted. The most significant change is the reduction of the annual dues for active clubs from \$50 to \$30. The \$10 fee for the allied clubs, which have no voting privilege, was retained.

A democratic spirit prevails through the whole constitution which will make the association more national. Clubs which have only nine-hole courses are now specifically mentioned as being eligible to active membership and no geographical interpretation can be put on any article, as in the old constitution.

Limiting the use of voting proxies received the most attention. No restrictions have been put upon them, but in the new by-laws they were limited to five for any delegate, in addition to his home club vote.

Brookline was awarded the amateur championship. This is the first time that the event has gone to the Boston district. That club prefers a mid-July date, but will defer to the wishes of the executive committee as to time.

The women's championship goes to the Homewood Country Club of Chicago. Any date wished will be granted. This undoubtedly means another October competition. The Philadelphia Cricket Club, which had the open championship in 1907, will have that event again this year. There was no mention of date, although it will probably be in August. The Deal (N. J.) club asked for the amateur championship match in 1911, if held in the east.

The membership of the association is the same as last year. The expenditures this year were \$406 more than the receipts, owing to expenses of printing the rules.

These officers were unanimously chosen:

President, Herbert Jaques, the Country Club, Brookline; vice-presidents, W. A. Alexander, Exmoor C. C.; and Milton Dargan, Atlanta A. C.; secretary, Robert C. Watson, Garden City G. C.; treasurer, William Fellows Morgan, Baltusrol G. C.; executive committee, C. T. Jaffray, Minikahda Club; Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City G. C.; and A. B. Dick, Onwentsia Club; nominating committee, John E. Borne, Garden City G. C.; L. A. Ferguson, Glenview G. C.; H. M. Atkinson, Atlanta A. C.; H. W. Perrin, Philadelphia Cricket Club and George A. Frost, Brae-Burn C. C.

Chicago was voted the annual meeting, which will be held next January. S. H. Strawn, W. T. Beatty and W. E. Alexander, all of Chicago, spoke for the West, expressing themselves as entirely satisfied with the constitution as revised. They said that in the past, while the rules had not been as broad or as national as might have been wished, they had never been applied unfairly.

JERSEY GUNNER HAS HIGH SCORE

PINEHURST, N. C.—High scores ruled in Friday's event of the third annual midwinter handicap trap shooting. Dr. D. L. Culver of Jersey City led the field with a total of 94 targets, shooting from the 18-yard mark, being two points ahead of the leading professional, J. E. Crayton of Charlotte, N. C. (19 yards), and Harry T. Edwards of Union City, Tenn. (18 yards), tied for second at 89 each, with B. B. Ward of Aberdeen, S. D. (19 yards), third at 88.

Lester German of Aberdeen, Md. (21 yards), was first in the professional class with 92; Guy Ward of Atlanta (20 yards) was second with 90, and Walter Huff of Macon (20 yards), third with 88.

In the 100-target sweepstake Charles Nichols of Charlotte, N. C. (18 yards), was high gun with 94; John Philip Sousa of New York (18 yards), second with 92, and Dr. J. H. Dreher of Wilmington (17 yards), and J. E. Crayton of Charlotte (18 yards), were in a triple tie for third at 91 each.

J. A. R. Elliott of New York, German and Taylor led the professionals with scores of 96 and 95, the last two being tied.

Charles Nichols won the high amateur average with 372; J. E. Crayton was second with 371, and W. F. Clarke of Lewton third with 363. J. R. Taylor was first among the professionals with 386; George L. Lyon second with 383, and Lester German third with 382.

ASK AID OF GOVERNOR STUART.
PHILADELPHIA—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has prepared a petition to Governor Stuart asking him to aid them in obtaining arbitration of their differences with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

NEW YORK MEN IN FINAL ROUND

M. S. Barger and H. P. Whitney Meet L. Waterbury and R. R. Fincke for Doubles Racquets Championship.

NEW YORK—The final round in the national championship at racquets doubles will be played today between M. S. Barger and H. P. Whitney, representing the Racquet and Tennis Club of this city, and L. Waterbury and R. R. Fincke of the same club.

In the first match of the semi-finals Friday Whitney and Barger defeated their club-mates, J. S. Hoyt and Erskine Hewitt, the latter the Tuxedo racquet champion, by four games to love, 60 aces to 26.

The second match was by far the best of the two, Lawrence Waterbury and R. R. Fincke, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeating H. D. Scott and George R. Fearing, Jr., Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, by four games to two, 86 aces to 66. The veterans played with the agility of youth and displayed a knowledge of every point, their placing on rallies being especially good. The summary:

FIRST MATCH.
First game—Barger and Whitney.....0 11 0 3 1-15
Hoyt and Hewitt.....2 4 1 1-11
Second game—Barger and Whitney.....3 6 9-18
Hoyt and Hewitt.....3 6 9-18
Third game—Barger and Whitney.....1 5 3 0 3 0-15
Hoyt and Hewitt.....0 0 1 1 2 1-5
Fourth game—Barger and Whitney.....0 2 1 0 3 2 2-15
Hoyt and Hewitt.....0 0 1 1 2 1-5
Aces by service—Barger and Whitney.....32
Hoyt and Hewitt.....12
Aces by placing—Barger and Whitney.....11
Hoyt and Hewitt.....4
Aces by opponents' miss—Barger and Whitney.....17
Hoyt and Hewitt.....8
Referee, R. K. Cassatt; marker, E. Rodgers.

SECOND MATCH.
First game—Waterbury and Fincke.....0 2 0 3 0 1 0-14
Scott and Fearing.....1 0 2 4 3 0 2-18
Third game—Waterbury and Fincke.....0 2 0 4 0 2-12
Scott and Fearing.....0 3 1 0 0 1 0-5
Fourth game—Waterbury and Fincke.....0 13 1 1-13
Scott and Fearing.....1 3 3 8-13
Fifth game—Waterbury and Fincke.....1 2 1 1-15
Scott and Fearing.....2 1 1 1-15
Aces by service—Waterbury and Fincke.....46
Scott and Fearing.....9
Aces by placing—Waterbury and Fincke.....9
Scott and Fearing.....8
Aces by opponents' miss—Waterbury and Fincke.....31
Scott and Fearing.....21
Referee, G. C. Clarke, Jr.; marker, W. Joyce.

TEN MOTOR BOATS ALREADY ENTERED

It Is Expected That More Will Take Part in the Philadelphia to Havana Ocean Race.

PHILADELPHIA—The race for power boats from this city to Havana which is to start on May 22 promises to be the most successful long distance event that has yet taken place. With the exception of the Marblehead race it will have more starters than any other long distance race over an ocean course. Those who are managing the affair say that there will surely be seven starters, as owners of seven yachts have already announced their intention of taking part in the contest.

Some other yachts are building that are eligible to compete, but their owners have not yet been able to figure out if they can leave their business long enough to take part in the race. It is sure that some of these will be starters and the Yachtsmen's Club of Philadelphia, the promoters of the race, are sure that there will be 10 yachts that will leave the Delaware River for Havana. There are several handsome prizes to induce owners to take part in the race and a special cup has also been offered for the race home.

This year's race will be of more than ordinary interest because one of the competing yachts is to be equipped with a producer gas plant instead of carrying gasoline. Many declare that the producer gas plant is going to revolutionize marine motors and the performance of this plant will be carefully studied.

One yacht built for this race is owned by M. Frank Dennis and was built from designs by Morris M. Whitaker. This is the Caroline, a 65 foot raised deck cruiser. Last summer this vessel proved very successful as a cruiser and made more than 6000 miles, so she will be in good shape for the race. She is equipped with a 25 horsepower Standard motor. The motor space and crew's quarters are forward on this yacht.

In place of the present light signal masts two heavy spars are to be stepped, and two fishermen's dories will be carried in place of the usual boats. Walter Murray Belling, who has taken part in so many long distance races, is to have charge of the Caroline.

WILL HAVE NEW GROUNDS.
CINCINNATI—A new grandstand that will cost about \$100,000 will be built at League park here after the close of next season, said President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals.

HARVARD CANCELS GAME.
Owing to the uncertainty as to whether there will be ice on the Stadium rink today, the Harvard McGill hockey contest has been canceled.

Holder of Many American Long Distance Records Who Will Run in Five-Mile Race



GEORGE V. BONHAG.
Irish-American Athletic Club.

COMMITTEE FOR SIMPLIFICATION

Few Changes Expected at Baseball Rules Convention Monday Except to Interpret and Shorten.

NEW YORK—Simplification will be the predominant feature of the meeting of the joint rules committee of the National and American leagues, which meets at Pittsburgh Monday. Some of the rules as they now read are puzzling, inasmuch as the rules are made not only for the National and American leagues and the minor leagues, but for the amateur players as well, they should be so framed as to be plain for all to understand.

The umpires of the big leagues as well as the rules committee of the Baseball Writers Association have been invited to meet the rules committee and offer any ideas they may have tending to help along the cause of clearness. The committee will also consider propositions from followers of the game. The composition of the committee that will go over the rules is as follows:

American League—Charles Comiskey, Chicago; Charles Somers, Cleveland; Thomas Noyes, Washington. It is likely that Manager Hugh Duffy of the White Sox will set for President Comiskey.

National League—President Thomas J. Lynch, Secretary John A. Heydler and Charles Griffith of Cincinnati. Baseball Writers Association—H. P. Edwards, Cleveland; J. E. Sanborn, Chicago; Jack Hyder, Cincinnati. Umpires—"Bik" O'Loughlin, Tony Connelly and Jack Sheridan, American League; Hank O'Day, Jimmy Johnstone and Billy Klein, National League.

There seems to be little chance of the committee making any radical change in the playing rules, but a number of propositions will be offered for their consideration. The question of increased batting is constantly being agitated. George A. Tebeau, owner of the Kansas City Club and an old ball player, proposes that a league rule in favor of a larger ball and a larger bat and that the pitcher be taken out when it is his time to bat, allowing some other player to do his batting and running. Edward Hanlon proposes that the home plate be made smaller and where the front of the rubber is now 17 inches that it should be reduced to 10 or 12. Manager Fred Lake of the Boston Nationals believes the number of balls allowed a pitcher should be reduced from four to three. Lake is also in favor of a rule compelling all catchers to wear shin-guards of some kind.

President Johnson of the American League favors a rule preventing the pitcher taking the regulation five-ball warm-up at the beginning of each inning. Johnson figures that 18 minutes are taken up during a game for the warm-up, and he is in favor of shortening the games wherever possible.

The proposed change in regard to the spikes on the shoes will not be made.

WHITE STAR LINE WANTS A SUBSIDY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The fine new steamships Laurentine and Megantic of the White Star-Dominion line will be withdrawn from the St. Lawrence route unless the company gets something in the line of a mail subsidy. This was the ultimatum presented to the government recently.

W. Molson MacPherson had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question, and was told that it would be considered by the government without delay. The two new ships are as fine as any on the St. Lawrence, and the company claims it is not getting a fair deal.

BOSTON'S FIRST BIG ATHLETIC MEET IS HELD TONIGHT

All the Leading Local Athletes and Several From New York Will Be at the Mechanics Building.

SPECIAL CONTESTS

Boston's first big athletic meet for 1910 will be held this evening in Mechanics building under the auspices of the South Boston Athletic Club and a most interesting program is promised. Not only will all the leading athletes of New England be seen, but several of the best men in New York are entered to take part in the many events. In all 250 entries have been received.

The meet will open with the 40-yard handicap, at 7:30 p. m., and the list of events will continue until the final contest, the relay between the Boston A. A. and Harvard teams.

One of the feature events of the night will be the 600-yard special match race between M. W. Sheppard of the I. A. A. C. and Harry Gissing of the N. Y. A. C.

The five-mile invitation race should be a fine one, as there are 21 entries, the more prominent being George V. Bonhag of the I. A. A. C. and William Bailey of New York and R. J. Fowler. Bonhag should find little trouble in winning this event, Bailey being his most likely rival.

W. W. Coe is on scratch in the 16-pound shot put, the limit man, P. C. Gregory of Volkmann School, receiving an allowance of 7 feet 7 inches. Captain Little of the Harvard track team, the intercollegiate champion, has been given a handicap of 1 foot 6 inches, which should prove too much for Coe to overcome.

An innovation at this meet will be wrestling matches, for which 23 entries have been received, several of the most prominent amateur wrestlers of Greater Boston being among the entries. A. G. Mather of Medford appears to be the best of the several contestants entered.

In the club team races the feature will be the one between the B. A. A. and Harvard. Harvard has nominated R. C. Foster, H. S. Billings, F. M. de Solding, E. K. Merrilew, D. P. Ranney and Lester Watson. The first four will undoubtedly be the starters. The B. A. A. has nominated E. E. Nelson, C. W. Gram, W. C. Prout and W. M. Rand. The order of events will be:

40-yards handicap—trial and semi-final heats; 40-yards handicap—final heat; high jump; shot put; one-mile handicap; team races—North Dorchester A. A. vs. St. Alphonsus A. A. vs. Medford A. A.; Volkman school vs. Boston Latin vs. Boston College high school; 600-yards trials; 5-mile run; team races—First Corps Cadets vs. Battery A, Kalmus Club of Worcester vs. Providence A. A.; 600-yards special—Melvin Sheppard vs. Harry Gissing; team races—Brookline high school vs. Stone school championship Y. M. C. A. relay—Brookline Gym Association vs. South Boston A. C.; Harvard vs. B. A. A.

HAVERFORD HAS POINT WINNER

HAVERFORD—The Haverford College track team will send a relay squad to the Pennsylvania athletic carnival on April 30, the first meet of the year for Haverford. There will be a dual meet with Johns Hopkins at Baltimore on May 7. On May 14 New York University will be met at Haverford and on May 21 there will be games with Lehigh, also at Haverford. The team will send some men to the I. C. A. A. A. games.

Walter Palmer, who is captain of the team, ran second in the I. C. A. A. A. 440-yard race at Cambridge last year, after having qualified through a dead heat for third place in a preliminary heat. Other candidates are: L. Thomas and J. Tattall, in the dashes; Roberts and Falconer in the half-mile; Morris, Williams and Howson in the distance runs; the Froehlicher brothers and A. Bailey in the weights, and Reynolds, Cary and Porter in the jumps.

HARVARD TO HOLD CONTESTS.

A number of field and track competitions will be held in the Harvard baseball cage on Soldiers field on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, beginning at 4 o'clock. These events will be open to candidates for the freshman and varsity track teams, and in all except one event, throwing the 50-pound weight for height, the men will be handicapped. Cups will be given to the winners of first and second places in all of the events. Competition in the 30-yard high hurdles, 30-yard vault will be held on Monday afternoon, and the broad jump, high jump and throwing 56-pound weight for distance will take place on Tuesday.

FORM NEW ORGANIZATION.

Thirty followers of ice skating held a meeting in Boston Friday night, to perfect an organization which is to control winter sports in New England. It was decided to appoint a committee to draw up a constitution and bylaws and nominate officers, all of which will be acted upon at a meeting to be held at the call of the chairman of the committee. The committee is composed of Frederick S. Kreg, Boston, chairman; W. H. Richardson, Boston; Alexander Engel, Sharon; R. C. Warner, Dorchester; George H. Browne, Cambridge; F. M. Vinson, Dorchester, and F. H. Annis, Boston.

Wonderful Middle Distance American Runner Matched With Gissing at 600 Yards



MELVILLE W. SHEPPARD.
Irish-American Athletic Club.

FIVE AUTO MEETS AT INDIANAPOLIS

New Motor Speedway of That City Asks for Sanctions That Will Include All Holidays.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The motorists of this city expect to see some fine automobile racing this year. The Indianapolis motor speedway has arranged to hold five automobile race meetings and one aviation meeting, if the American Automobile Association will give its sanction as it doubtless will.

The list of dates chosen by E. A. Morris, director of contests for the speedway, includes all the holidays—Memorial day, Fourth of July and Labor day.

The first meeting is to be held in May, beginning on Friday, May 27, and continuing three days, Saturday, May 28, and Sunday, May 29, (Memorial day). The next meeting, which is scheduled to begin on Friday, July 1, will continue through Saturday, July 2, and conclude on Monday, July 4, with a combination automobile and balloon race program.

The international aviation contests will be held on July 23. Aviators from foreign countries will enter into competition with American aviators, and the carnival will be held under the rules of the Aero Club of America. Already the speedway aerodrome shelters two flying machines—a Farman biplane owned by J. W. Curzon, and a machine built by Curzon himself. A Curtiss machine owned by A. P. Warner of Beloit, Wis., will arrive at the speedway next week.

Carl G. Fisher, president of the Speedway Company, expects to add a monoplane and a biplane to the collection. The flying machine built under his own supervision will be ready for use as soon as the specially constructed motor is completed.

The 24-hour race, which was postponed last summer, will be run during the second day of the August meeting, which will be held on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 12 and 13. The September meeting will be opened on Friday, Sept. 2, and will be concluded on the following Monday, Labor day. The closing meeting of the year will be held on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 7 and 8.

NEW YORK A. C. BEATS CRESCENT

NEW YORK—The New York Athletic Club hockey seven broke the tie for first place in the Amateur Hockey League race by easily defeating the Crescent Athletic Club seven at the St. Nicholas rink Friday night, by a score of 10 goals to 1.

The N. Y. A. C. players acquitted themselves with speed and aggressiveness. The game from the New York side centered about the puck following of Castleman and Denescha, with Peabody and Clarke affording able support. The Crescent players showed lack of team work. Liftoff and Brown worked some excellent combinations, helped out by O'Rourke, but only once did the team rise to the occasion, and then as the puck crossed in front of the net Liftoff managed to drive it home. The summary:

NEW YORK (10). CRESCENT (1).
Goals, New York A. C.: Castleman 3, Denescha 3, Clarke, Peabody, Crescent A. C.: Liftoff, referee, William Russell and Dr. Luther MacKenzie, Hockey Club; timers, Mortimer Bishop, N. Y. A. C. and Benjamin Kelley, Crescent A. C.; goal umpires, James Britton and John Coughtry, Hockey Club; time, 20m. halves.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

DIFFICULTIES OF HANDICAPPING.
(Being the first of a series of seven articles from The World of Golf on handicapping which will appear on Saturdays.)

Although most golfers are aware of the difficulties of setting handicaps fairly in practice—they themselves of course have either too little or too much—few of them ever imagine but that in theory the matter is the simplest thing in the world.

Imagine for simplicity's sake a links every hole of which is a bogey 4 and imagine that the committee is arranging the handicaps to be given in a holes tournament. A steady player whose average round would be made up of 12 4's and 6 5's, is to figure at scratch. B, a poorer player than A, would get round on an average in something like 6 4's and 12 5's. Then since the holes are all equally difficult and A drops a stroke at one hole out of every three, while B drops a stroke at two out of every three, it follows that in an average match between A and B B will take 5's at 8 out of the 12 holes where A takes 4's, i. e., B will lose 8 and have 4 out of them, and 4's at the other 2. That is to say, in an average match between A and B, A will win 8 holes and lose 2, and 8 will be halved, so that A will finish 6 up, and therefore can quite well allow B 6 holes in the round.

Now let us consider the case of C, a rather more erratic player, in whose card 4's, 5's and 6's appear with equal frequency. He will occasionally win a hole from B by getting a four where B takes one of his fives, in fact he will win on an average four holes per round this way. He will have two holes in 4's and four holes in 5's, and will lose two out of the six holes where he gets 5's, owing to B securing 4's. He will also lose every hole at which he takes a six, and will thus be four down on the average round. Plainly B can give C four holes of a start.

Logic hints that C's handicap should therefore be 10 holes. But look how this affects A. If C plays A, the chances are that of the six holes where A takes 5's C will win two, lose two and have two, since C is equally likely to take 4, 5, or 6. And of the 12 holes where A

gets 4's C will have four. So that A will only be eight up on C, altogether, and cannot possibly afford to give him 10 holes of an allowance.

The matter can of course be compromised, say by giving B a handicap of five holes and C of eight holes—but then A will have an advantage in a match with B, as B will be playing C. In short, it is clear that in handicapping for a holes tournament it is quite impossible to be fair to everyone.

Indeed it is obvious that this must be so if we take an extreme case. A might be so much superior to B that he could quite well allow him 10 holes in the round, and B might in his turn be 10 holes better than C. But as long as the smoke rises up and the water runneth down, A, he be never so good a player, will not possibly be able to concede 20 holes in 18 to C, even though C be the veriest duffer that ever forgot to replace the turf.

Of course where the handicap is computed in strokes instead of in holes, the discrepancy is not so ridiculously obvious. But the same principle is nevertheless at work. In practice the thing often works out fairly well, but the fact remains that a holes tournament under handicap is always difficult to carry through with anything like success unless the competitors are all fairly near the same class.

The same thing applies, though for a different reason, to stroke competitions also. Because the poorer the player as a rule the more erratic his returns are, and the harder does it consequently become to gauge his handicap accurately. It is really too hard to ask a scratch man, who may do a 76 shot, but could never hope to get round in less than 72, to concede 23 strokes to a beginner who might at any moment do either a 90 or a 190. Therefore the method of those clubs which divide their competitors into two, or—as in the Glasgow club—three, classes, has much to commend it.

What always serves further to complicate the problem and make the work of the handicap committee a weariness to them is the erratic form which characterizes the goodly proportion of golfers of every class except the very highest. The ins and outs of form, indeed, are at once the committee's bane and their salvation. For if they increase the complexities of the task, they also make it more difficult for critics to bring home even a serious error in judgment if one be made.

The mention of the erratic player opens up a wide field of controversy. To handicap such a one upon his best returns is to give him a very thin chance indeed, while on the other hand to base his allowance upon his average form is distinctly unfair to the steady players, who are almost sure to find themselves eclipsed by the momentary brilliance of one or other of their less reliable rivals.

On the whole the case is one for compromise. Something between a player's best round and his average round ought to be taken as the basis of his handicap, and it should err if anything on the side of being too near his best. Because, after all, it is desirable to encourage steadiness rather than that unreliable brilliance which is often the outcome of mere recklessness. The Ladies Golf Union some time ago adopted the principle of handicapping from a figure obtained by doubling the player's best return, adding to it his (or in this case, her) next best score, and dividing the sum by three. The principle, though somewhat fanciful and perfectly arbitrary, seems to have worked fairly well.

But this does not by any means exhaust even the theoretical difficulties of handicapping. There is, for instance, considerable difference of opinion whether the full handicap should be allowed or not. It is possible to find arguments for either side of the question. Thus it may be said that the object of the handicap is to give all an equal chance, and that accordingly each player should be allowed the full handicap required to place him on a level with the scratch man.

On the other hand it is possible to proceed upon the principle that the handicap is intended merely to give a chance, but not necessarily an equal chance, to the weaker player, who would otherwise have but little interest in the competition. I know at least one Scottish club where this idea is followed out so thoroughly that the handicaps are in every case made exactly one half of the full amount. But that is carrying the idea too far.

Nevertheless there is always a tendency in most clubs to favor the back-markers slightly, and handicaps are therefore—sometimes without any deliberate or expressed intention—made just a trifle less than the full figure required to place every one on equal terms. It is doubtful if this is wise. For one thing, the better the player, as a rule, the less likely is he to go off his game when the day of trial comes. So that right away the scratch and plus players have a natural, although perfectly legitimate, advantage.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

FASHIONS FOR MEN

We make a specialty of the finest Custom Tailoring that can be produced; using only the finest imported wools, and hand work. Gentlemen who appreciate fine work, and who are willing to pay a trifle more than is charged for ordinary work, are invited.

FRANK D. SOMERS & CO.

Merchant Tailors

26 YEARS AT 5 PARK STREET

It is at this period of the year that price concessions by our manufacturers and French Importers are largest—as shown in the following advertised sales.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

It is at this period of the year that price concessions by our manufacturers and French Importers are largest—as shown in the following advertised sales.

WAISTS of the finest materials—beautifully fashioned in the latest styles all made after the Spring models from Paris—all to be sold at 33 1/3% to 50% Discount

Of course every merchant knows that it is not out of the usual to buy waists at a discount from the manufacturers' wholesale prices of 83 1/3% to 50%—but it is most unusual to buy a line of the highest quality waists—just at the beginning of the spring season—the latest fashions and in an assortment of sizes—at 33 1/3% to 50% discount—but this has been Chandler & Co.'s good fortune.

At the present time there seems to be a migration of manufacturers from the old wholesale manufacturing section of New York to the newer locality above Twenty-second Street, adjacent to Fifth Avenue and Broadway. One of the highest class manufacturers of waists—for many years located in the older portion—at last determined to move to a spacious new building. This firm had not moved in years, and it seemed like an upsetting of their entire business.

They decided not to move any of their made-up stock, and closed out their finest Waists to Chandler & Co. at 33 1/3% to 50% discount, and at these prices they will be sold.

21 Tailored Waists in a variety of colored stripes.....Value 1.50 1.00
24 Chiffon Cloth Waists, made over white net with trimmings of broadcloth and buttons to match, colors bottle green, old blue, walnut, grey and rose.....Value 20.00 10.00
2 Chiffon Cloth Waists, all-over tucked style, made over Persian taffeta.....Value 26.50 13.50

In turning out a hundred waists every detail has that same minute attention which would be given to only one waist.

10 Dressy Chiffon Cloth Waists, over self-colored net, with self-colored braid trimmings. Colors rose, wistaria, old red and green.....Value 26.50 13.50
6 Chiffon Cloth Waists over self-colored net, self-colored silk braid, scroll trimmings.....Value 26.50 13.50

The beautiful chiffon cloths used are all from Paris and they are made over some of the most effective nets.

13 Elaborate Chiffon Cloth Waists—all over tucked style—over cream embroidered net—self-colored sash-like braid trimmings.....Value 26.50 13.50
5 Tailored Poplin Waists, full plaited styles.....Value 2.50 1.25

61 Sheer Lawn Waists, embroidery and lace trimmings.....Value 4.50 2.95

27 Granite Cloth Waists, fronts of colored embroidery.....Value 5.00 2.50

58 Granite Cloth Waists, yokes of lace and colored embroidery.....Value 5.00 2.50

5 Waists in shirting Madras.....Value 2.50 1.25

All the laces and embroideries show that refinement of taste that rivals the best waists by dressmakers.

5 Tailored Waists of fancy bengaline shirting.....Value 3.50 1.50

6 Fancy French Pique Waists, yokes of tucked marquisette.....Value 5.00 2.50

The materials are the same as one would select from a high-class white goods department for waists to be made up to order.

5 Tailored Madras Waists.....Value 2.50 1.25

10 Tailored Waists of imported poplin shirting and madras.....Value 3.50 1.50

6 Semi-Tailored Fancy Madras Waists, yoke styles.....Value 5.00 2.50

8 Model Waists in fine quality batiste—fronts of hand embroidery.....Value 6.00 3.75

5 French Crepon Waists with embroidery and real Irish lace trimmings.....Value 16.50 11.00

8 Fine Lingerie Waists of sheer batiste, embroidery yokes and lace trimmings.....Value 7.50 4.85

Many Tailored Waists are in effective hand-embroidered Irish flenns.

7 Semi-tailored Batiste Waists, embroidered fronts with side ruffle.....Value 6.50 3.75

4 Fine Lingerie Batiste Waists, yokes of Valenciennes and Irish lace.....Value 7.50 4.85

There is a style, feature and ease of every garment properly fashioned, particularly evident in the collar, the yoke, the proper size of the arm hole, the fit of the sleeve, the length of the sleeve and the amplexing of measurement, and in the fashioning and lining—all receiving the same care that would be exercised in the construction of a model waist from Paris.

3 Fancy Imported Crepon Waists, real Irish lace trimmings.....Value 16.50 11.00

3 Waists of Imported White Voile, fronts of hand embroidery.....Value 15.00 10.00

7 Fine Lingerie Waists with fronts of French hand embroidery.....Value 6.00 3.75

5 Semi-tailored Batiste Waists in open front style, hand embroidered fronts.....Value 7.50 4.85

The new shades from Paris are to be seen in the Chiffon Waists.

7 Elaborate Lingerie Waists, with yoke, front and sleeves of lace, embroidery and fine tucking.....Value 15.00 10.00

7 Granite Crepon Waists, with bands of Persian embroidery and lace trimmings.....Value 16.50 11.00

6 Semi-tailored Batiste Waists, open front style, hand embroidery.....Value 6.00 3.75

Some of the chiffon waists over Persian silk are most effective.

24 Wool Waists in a variety of model styles—plain black and colored stripes.....Value 5.00 2.50

40 Wool Waists in black and white shepherd checks—fine shirting stripes and dots in wool batiste.....Value 6.00 2.75

5 Wool Batiste Waists in white with black pin dot—taffeta silk trimmings.....Value 7.50 2.95

The plain-tailored Waists of the finest of French Batiste are a strong feature of this sale.

2 White Silk and Wool Waists, lavender and white silk trimmings.....Value 8.00 2.95

6 Model Wool Waists in plain and fancy wool batiste.....Value 4.00 1.95

6 Wool Waists, tailored styles in shirting stripes.....Value 3.00 1.50

75 Sheer Lingerie Waists—body and sleeves with lace insertions.....Value 5.75 2.95

Many new models are in the effective French cotton Marquisettes and Voiles.

8 All-over Tucked Batiste Waists with cluny lace trimmings.....Value 8.00 4.85

10 Hand-made French Waists, hand-embroidered and tucked.....Value 16.50 8.50

9 French Crepon Waists with hand-embroidered and cluny lace trimmings.....Value 16.50 8.50

2 Hand-made Linen Waists—one coral and one blue, embroidered real Irish lace trimmings.....Value 32.50 16.00

Of the Tailored Waists, there are more than 200, many of which are in the stylish fancy shirtings.

2 Hand-made Imported Crepon Waists, with hand-embroidered Dutch collar, one in blue and one in tan.....Value 20.00 12.50

25 Sheer Lawn Waists with entire front and sleeves trimmed with embroidery, lace insertion and tuckings.....Value 5.00 3.50

39 Hand-embroidered Linen Waists in full plaited shirt style.....Value 4.00 2.95

Tailored Suits, Fancy Dress Suits, Dresses, Coats, Opera Wraps, Expensive Model Pieces

A collection of about 150 pieces from the magnificent stock which Chandler & Co. always carry—all assembled into one lot at two prices 25.00 and 35.00.

Chandler & Co.'s stock is not very large at the present time—great reductions have already been made—therefore they can well afford to close out their odd pieces and broken lots at ridiculously low prices—For example, there are a number of *Model Suits* from Paris originally priced at 100.00 and 150.00 at 25.00 and 35.00—*Handsome Suits* bought for exhibition purposes, which are reduced from 75.00 and 100.00 to 25.00 and 35.00—And there are probably 30 to 40 *Suits* that have been in great demand, reduced from 45.00 and 55.00 to 25.00 and 35.00—*Coats* show the same great reductions. There are *Model Coats* that were from 100.00 to 150.00 each, for 25.00 and 35.00. Beautiful *Evening Coats* that were 75.00, 100.00 and 150.00 for 25.00 and 35.00. Numerous *Coats* that were 58.00 to 75.00 for 25.00 and 35.00. Among the *Dresses* there are probably 30 or 40 pieces. Some are *Model Dresses* that were originally 100.00 to 150.00 for 25.00 and 35.00; other *Dresses* that were 75.00 and 85.00 are now 25.00 and 35.00. *Afternoon Dresses* worth 45.00 to 55.00 for 25.00 and 35.00. Odd *Dresses* that were priced anywhere from 40.00 to 50.00—some as high as 85.00—now 25.00 and 35.00.

ALL PRICED

25.00
AND
35.00

HUNDREDS OF BILLS BEING FILED TODAY WITH LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One.)

\$4000 per year. The Governor is to appoint a secretary of the board, and members may be removed for cause by a trial board consisting of the Governor, the mayor and the chief justice of the supreme court.

Of H. N. Stearns to authorize the commonwealth to acquire the Old North church in the city of Boston and to preserve the same as a memorial.

Of March 6, Bennett to consolidate the metropolitan park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board into a metropolitan Boston commission.

Of Jean P. Nickerson to authorize steam railroads to electrify their systems within the metropolitan district.

Of Chauncey D. Parker to authorize savings banks to invest in the bonds of gas and electric light companies.

Of Jean P. Nickerson to require every railroad company operating within the metropolitan district to establish a suburban traffic department with an officer in charge who shall devise means of improving passenger transportation.

Of William S. McNary and others to provide for the construction of a subway to South Boston.

In the Senate a flood of bills are also being filed. Senator Tolman had received the petition of President J. Edward Corners, Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association, to modify the automobile law of 1909 as to the sounding of bells and horns, the display of his license by chauffeur or operator, and to repeal the right of the highway commission to revoke or suspend a license without a hearing.

A bill for increasing the salaries of the elementary school teachers of Boston, increased by more than 1500 of them, will be filed today by Attorney Grafton D. Cushing.

Among the many bills filed Friday are the following:

Representative Saunders of Clinton introduced a bill for the construction and maintenance of county highways. It defines three kinds of highways, state, county and town, and gives county commissioners, except in Suffolk, authority, on petition, to build and maintain county highways, considering the benefits of the county as a whole and not a single town.

Norman White introduced a bill to encourage industrial wage-earners to locate homes on suburban lands. It authorizes the board of agriculture to establish a garden within any city from

URGE RETENTION OF POSTMASTER

Yonkers Folk Mean to Appeal to Mr. Taft Personally to Keep Politics From Causing a Change.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The political controversy, which for some weeks has been waged here over the postmaster situation, is now to be made the basis for an appeal to President Taft. The present postmaster, John N. Parsons, was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, in direct opposition to Leslie Sutherland, the head of this city's Republican organization. Now that his term has expired the "regulars" of the party in power have conspired to depose him in favor of Dr. Nathan A. Warren, an ex-mayor of the city and a strict organization man.

Ever since the announcement that Mr. Parsons was to be dismissed in favor of Dr. Warren the citizens of Yonkers have been up in arms. Mr. Parsons' record has been without reproach and he has kept the postoffice out of politics. Postmaster-General Hitchcock in a recent address before the letter carriers convention cited the cases of Postmaster Morgan of New York and Postmaster Parsons of Yonkers as instances of the heights to which postal employees might rise on their merits.

Hundreds of prominent citizens, residents, clergymen and clubwomen of the city have signed petitions for the retention of Mr. Parsons which are shortly to be sent to Washington, not to Rep. John E. Andrus of this district but to the President himself.

CRIMSON ELECTS LIST OF OFFICERS

The editorial board of the Harvard Crimson Friday night elected the following officers: President, F. Ayer, Jr., '11, of Boston; managing editor, T. H. McKittick, '11, of St. Louis; secretary, Sanford Underwood, '12, of Winchester. Five sophomores were elected to the editorial board—R. F. Duncan of Clinton, W. K. Macy of New York city, W. S. Witmer of Winchester, R. W. Williams of Baltimore and H. L. Groves of Coudersport, Pa.

whom it shall receive a gift of from one to five acres, together with a sufficient sum to employ and house a trained gardener.

Mr. Emerson of ward 12 introduced a bill to enlarge the city council of Boston to 27.

Another important bill is that of Mr. Breed of Lynn to abolish sinking funds and substitute the issue of serial bonds by all municipalities.

URGES SAFEGUARD FOR ALIENS' CASH

NEW YORK—It has recently been stated that three fifths of all the immigrants to this country are set down on the New York docks and a recent investigation covering the period of one year showed that one sixth of the army thus landed expressed the intention of remaining in New York. In 1908 there were about 500,000 aliens within the state boundaries who had been here less than five years.

The banking institutions which handle the funds of these foreigners will be placed under the supervision of the state comptroller if a measure introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Foley of Manhattan becomes law. These foreign bankers, according to the provisions of the bill, are required to give bonds of \$25,000 and to have a capital of a like amount in large cities and \$1000 elsewhere. The bill is designed not only to protect aliens but to prevent failures among this class of bankers.

MODEL TRAFFIC SQUAD IS COPIED

NEW YORK—The excellence of New York city's police traffic squad is such that its system has been adopted at numerous other places. Definite steps have now been taken by the Jersey City police commissioners to organize a traffic squad modeled after New York lines, and they have fixed similar rules to those in vogue here for the conduct of drivers of vehicles upon the public streets. The system by which the traffic in New York's streets is regulated was evolved and developed by William P. Enos.

MR. CURTIS QUILTS TREASURY TODAY

Edwin U. Curtis, who for the past four years was assistant United States treasurer in Boston, retired from that office today to become collector of the port on Monday next. Mr. Curtis bid goodbye to the force of clerks at the local treasury at noon.

Col. George H. Doty, who will succeed Mr. Curtis as the assistant United States treasurer, will take the office Monday morning.

RABBI WISE AT FORD HALL. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, is to speak at Ford Hall Sunday night on "Reforms and Reformers."

NEW RIDING CLUB HORSE SHOW. The New Riding Club started its eighteenth anniversary horse show this afternoon in the club building, 32 Hem-

FRENCH-BRITISH REFUSAL TO NOTE

Allies of Powers Most Interested Decide to Follow Their Decision in Attitude Toward Neutral Plan.

PARIS—After exchanges between the cabinets of the two countries, both France and Great Britain have decided to conform their answers to Secretary Knox's Manchurian note to those of Russia and Japan, respectively the allies of the two countries.

Both Russia and Japan have rejected the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian lines. France had announced she would follow Russia's lead in the matter.

Whether the replies have been sent to Washington is not disclosed. Although both Russia and Japan make reservations regarding the Aigun-Tsitsikhar railroad concession, the Temps today insists that the concession would be in violation of the Anglo-Russian convention of 1899 and the Sino-Japanese convention of 1905-09 and consequently is destined to ultimate defeat.

(Further details on page 2.)

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN AGREED ON

NEW YORK—A settlement has finally been reached regarding the Hankow-Szechuen railway loan of \$30,000,000. It was reported in banking circles today, and the allotment of bonds will be announced in the future.

England, France, Germany, and the United States are each to share a one quarter interest, or \$7,500,000 of the loan.

ORDER PLEASES BOSTON POLICE

Police Commissioner O'Meara has sent out a ruling in the form of a general order providing for the reimbursement for loss of equipment. Hereafter when an officer while on duty loses or has any of his equipment deploiled the loss will be charged to the department and not come out of his own pocket as it always has.

NEWARK MUSEUM TO OPEN. Newark, N. J.—Definite plans for the opening of the Newark Museum have been formulated by the museum association. The opening will take place at the library building the third week in February, probably Feb. 23. At the time of opening there will be an exhibition of Japanese art and American paintings.

MEMORIAL STATUE OF BISHOP BROOKS IS UNVEILED TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

"Phillips Brooks never forgot his duties as a citizen, never would condone dishonesty or greed or selfishness in our homes. He never hesitated to speak fearlessly the right words to champion the right course, and therefore it was that we hailed him as a great citizen. Can there be a nobler name?"

"He was a matchless preacher, gifted with large, warm human feeling, which intensified his thoughts and words until they seized, held and lifted up his hearers, and led them to better lives and deeds. He conceived of life and duty after his own large mould, and made other men feel likewise."

"Dr. Mann, as rector of the Trinity parish and church, we ask you to receive and guard this beautiful statue which stands on your green as a memorial of a great preacher, a great citizen, a dear friend."

The Rev. Dr. Mann, in accepting the memorial, said in brief: "In the name of the proprietors of Trinity church and acting at their request, I accept the charge and custody of the memorial to Phillips Brooks erected by the gifts of fellow citizens. I accept for the corporation the guardianship of this memorial, subject to the provisions and conditions of the deed of gift, and pledge the honor of this historic parish to their careful and conscientious fulfillment."

"Trinity church is grateful for this proof of public confidence and she is glad and proud to become the guardian of this memorial to the great minister, the mighty preacher of the gospel, whose name will always be inseparably entwined with her own."

"Surely it is well that this statue should stand here on the ground and beneath the walls of a Christian church and thus remind the thousands of passersby, the practical men of affairs, the youthful students aflame with social enthusiasm, that this foremost citizen of his day found in the work of the Christian ministry the satisfaction of his highest power and the opportunity for noblest services."

A hymn written by Bishop Brooks was sung at the services and after the benediction the concourse passed out to view the unveiling. When all had assembled in the little area, Dr. Robert Amory of the Trinity corporation gave the signal and the canvas fell from the statue.

The choir was still singing the recessional when the memorial burst into view.

TREE PAGEANT PERFORMERS RAPIDLY BECOMING EXPERT

Rehearsals for the tree pageant which is to be given in the Boston opera house on Jan. 28 are progressing smoothly and the 550 amateurs who form the many choruses are gradually becoming expert in their work.

All the various preparations for scenic details are now well in hand. A big load of trees has been taken into the opera house for decorating the stage, among them a spruce so large that it had to be cut into three sections before it could be squeezed through the wide back door of the stage.

The problem of costuming the performers has been a puzzling one to handle as the company is so large that the opera house will not accommodate them. Apartments have been rented in nearby dwellings where the performers after dressing can slip on a coat or cloak and proceed to the opera house for the finishing touches of the make-up man.

WRECK ESTIMATE NOW FORTY-FIVE

NORTH BAY, Ont.—The estimates of the number of lost in the Canadian Pacific passenger train wreck at Spanish river, 38 miles from Sudbury, Friday, today stands at 45. Three cars plunged down the steep embankment into the river and are pinned under the ice. Five of the lost are known and 22 injured are being cared for at Sudbury.

MONTREAL—An official list of the victims of the Sudbury accident, issued by the Canadian Pacific railway at 10 a. m. today gives the number of known victims as eight.

'ROBINSON CRUSOE' WANTS NEW NAME

A unique case came before Judge Lowell in the United States circuit court today when a seaman naturalized under the name of Robinson Crusoe appeared and asked that the naturalization records be amended so that he could use the name of Andrew Robert Kruse, which is his proper name.

Judge Lowell heard the arguments of Frank S. Harlow, Crusoe's attorney, but decided that it was not within the jurisdiction of the court to change the man's name. The court referred him to the Massachusetts probate court.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE MEET. The Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association held a meeting early this afternoon at Hotel Vendome, at which Hollis Godfrey made an address upon city welfare. Music, tea and a social hour followed.



MRS. FLORENCE M. FURSEY. One of the Norse group in tree pageant Jan. 28 in Boston opera house.

UNIVERSITY HEAD CANDIDATES UP

Alumni of Boston University are mentioning as possible successors of President William E. Huntington, who has announced his intention of retiring at the close of the present college year, the Rev. Theodore S. Henderson, D. D., pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, president of Howard university; Washington, and the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, formerly pastor of the Temple Street Methodist Episcopal church, Boston.

The general sentiment as expressed by the trustees seems to be that the University needs a comparatively young man at its head.

News of the Playhouses

AT BOSTON THEATERS.

Sothern and Marlowe at New Shubert.

The inaugural of the new Shubert theater, Tremont and Hollis streets, on Monday evening, promises to be the most brilliant event of Boston's theatrical season. The Shubert management and their architects and builders have labored to produce a playhouse that shall be of the utmost beauty and comfort. A hint at the success that has been achieved will be found in a descriptive article in another column of today's Monitor.

No more worthy attraction could be provided for the opening than a Shakespeare play acted by E. H. Sothern, Miss Julia Marlowe and their talented company. The repertory of these players is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of their performance. On Monday night "The Taming of the Shrew" will be the bill. The great success the twin stars have achieved in this merry play is already familiar to many Bostonians.

The Sothern and Marlowe repertory is as follows for next week: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, "The Taming of the Shrew"; Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday night, "Romeo and Juliet." The repertory for their second week is: Monday and Tuesday nights, "Hamlet"; Wednesday and Thursday nights, "Romeo and Juliet"; Friday night and Saturday matinee and night, "Twelfth Night."

In the supporting company are Frederick Lewis, Rowland Buckstone, Sydney Mather, William Harris, Malcolm Bradley, Eric Blind, Albert Howson, Mrs. Eugenia Woodward, Alma Krueger, Norah Jamison, Katherine Wilson, Elizabeth Valentine and others who have long appeared in their present company.

Colonial—Marie Tempest in "Penelope."

Miss Marie Tempest, one of the most charming as well as one of the most talented actresses on the English speaking stage, comes to the Colonial theater next Monday night to begin a two weeks' engagement in "Penelope," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham. It has been five years since Miss Tempest was last seen here in "The Marriage of Kitty" at the Hollis Street theater. She was a delightful comedienne then and those who have seen her this season say that today her performance in the Maugham play is the last word in the art of light comedy. As Penelope O'Farrell in this piece, Miss Tempest takes the part of a young married woman of charm and sweetness who has spoiled her husband by too much affection.

Penelope is a real Marie Tempest part and Miss Tempest is seen at her very best in it. She played the piece for nearly two years at the Comedy theater in London and Charles Frohman has imported the entire English cast to support her here. During her two weeks at the Colonial Miss Tempest will give the usual matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"The Faith Healer" at Harvard.

William Vaughn Moody's drama, "The Faith Healer," will be given at Sanders theater, Harvard University, next Monday evening by Henry Miller and his players. Mr. Miller is now performing the play at the Savoy theater, New York, and will close the theater next Monday evening in order to present the drama at Cambridge. The performance is given under the auspices of the university as a tribute to Mr. Moody, who was graduated from Harvard in 1893. This is the first professional production of a drama at Harvard written by a graduate.

Mr. Miller depicts the central characters of the faith healer, a devout person who believes himself to have a divine mission. The conflict of aspiration with the human emotions in this character gives rise to the incidents of the drama.

"Othello" at the Castle Square.

John Craig will be seen next week at the Castle Square theater in the title role of Shakespeare's "Othello," a part in which he has appeared several times before in this city with success. A satisfactory performance of this classic tragedy is assured, and is but another example of the great versatility of Mr. Craig's players. The character of Desdemona will be taken by Miss Mary Young, and for the part of Iago William Norton has been specially engaged. Walter Walker will play Brabantio and Donald Meek will appear as Rodrigo. George Hassell as Cassio, and Gertrude Binley as Emilia.

"The Beauty Spot" at the Majestic.

Reginald DeKoven wrote the music for "The Beauty Spot," a new musical comedy that comes to the Majestic on Monday evening for a two weeks engagement. It is said that the author has scarcely ever provided a more tuneful score. The leading comic character is played by Jefferson DeAngelis, and others who appear are Jacques Kruger, Frank Doune and Miss Isabel d'Armond.

Bert Williams at the Globe.

Bert Williams, the noted colored comedian, will appear at the Globe Monday evening in a new musical play, "Mr. Lode of Kolo." The piece provides Mr. Walker with an extremely funny character. He has the assistance of a large and capable company of 65. Mr. Williams has two new original songs and the critics have been universal in according them the places of his old favorites, "Nobody" and "Jonah Man."

Vaudeville.

Miss Lois Fuller's ballet of light has proved so interesting at Keith's this week that she and her company have been retained for a second week. Heading the surrounding bill will be Miss Irene Franklin, the amusing singer of original songs. Others will be the Royal

Hawaiian Septette, Wormwood's mon-

keys, Barry and Wolford, Christy and Willis, and Billy Van.

The American Music Hall offers R. A. Roberts, the noted protean actor, next week in his successes, "Dick Turpin" and "Cruel Coppinger." Wilfred Clarke and company will be seen in a funny farce called "No More Trouble." Others will be Fisher and Burkhardt in a musical novelty, "Spellman's bears," the golden sisters, the Scott brothers in gymnastic feats and Frank Bush.

"At the White Horse Tavern"—in German.

The Deutsche Theater-Gesellschaft, a company of talented Boston amateurs, will give a performance of "Als ich Wiederkam" ("At the White Horse Tavern"), at Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 31. The piece is one of the most amusing in the modern German theater. It had a great success when played in this country in English, and enjoyed a run in this city at the old Boston Museum.

Current Attractions. Monday will see the beginning of the fourth week of "The Man from Home" at the Park theater, where the house is crowded nightly to see William Hodge as the delightfully quaint Hoosier lawyer, Daniel Voorhees Pike. The public has hastened to pay tribute to the exquisite humor, keen satire, pungent wit, homely truisms and above all the trenchant Americanism of this play.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" at the Tremont.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" at the Tremont is now in its fourth week and crowded and enthusiastic houses have been in evidence at every performance. The play bids fair to prove even more popular than the book, of which over 250,000 are said to have been sold in New England alone. The success of Rebecca on the stage is particularly gratifying. The play can be heartily recommended. Young people as well as adults find it delightful.

"FRIENDS OF DRAMATIC ART."

Paris has a strong new society organized for the purpose of improving the moral and esthetic quality of stage performances.

The "Friends of Dramatic Art" ("Amis de l'Art Dramatique") protest against the gross pleasantries and scandalous theses prevailing in the plays now on the French stage, and declare that these tendencies are little by little impairing its ancient prestige.

The prospectus of the "Friends" says: "A vast movement of public opinion is

the only remedy for contemporary stage conditions. We propose to encourage dignified spectacles, recommend good plays and assist in their production with our money, direct the masses away from inferior plays and solicit their attendance at worthy performances.

"Without political or religious affiliation, we oppose the doctrine that the theater is a tribute of demoralization; we maintain the integrity of the family, combat anti-patriotism and anarchy, and extol the great virtues of equity and social charity."

"The associates propose to exercise their collective and individual influence on all occasions to further the principles of the organization by laboring with certain newspapers, by letters to managers, and by articles of dramatic criticism. The members propose to be present at every first night and give their solid approbation of every worthy play."

"A committee is formulating the several tests to be applied to plays. It proposes to examine all manuscripts and retain or reject, deciding what pecuniary and moral support they merit, and inform the public accordingly; to assist in the success of recommended plays by word and letter, by appeals of all sorts and by giving individual and collective influence and financial assistance."

"The effort will be made to make universal appeals. Widespread and immediate results cannot be obtained by the use of weak methods. Our aim is to heighten the public regard for all plays of esthetic and moral value."—From L'Univers, Paris.

HERE AND THERE.

Miss Edith Wynne Mathison has been engaged as a member of the New theater company, New York. She will make her first appearance in Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice." Miss Mathison will be specially remembered for her exquisite impersonation of "Everyman," of Viola in "Twelfth Night" and of Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" with the Ben Greet players several years ago.

Applications for tickets for the Passion play at Oberammergau continue, and over 20,000 Americans have already secured places. Anton Lang, the Christus of the play, has personally undertaken to shelter one thousand visitors during the months of June and July. Prior to 1850 the Passion play was practically unknown to the outside world. In that year it was exploited as an impressive relic of medievalism by Herr Devrient, a member of the famous German actor family.

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN ON NEW REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE IN CITY

Although there are no more elections until next fall, the local politicians have by no means placed campaigning on the shelf, and between now and next Saturday there is due to be some very strenuous politics in connection with the organization of the Republican city committee for the year.

President Montague has announced that he is not a candidate for reelection to the presidency of the Republican city committee. Those mentioned for the succession are William B. Willcutt, the candidate of the anti-machine men, and Edward C. Graves of ward 1, who was president in 1907 and 1908.

Never before has the city committee faced such a situation, and the machine men have been stirred as seldom before, while the anti-machine members of the committee threaten to take over all the offices and run the committee on a new basis.

It is largely a question whether the members supported Mayor George A. Hibbard or James J. Storrow during the campaign just closed. The men who supported Mr. Storrow are desirous of replacing Edward G. Graves in the president's chair and also of sending Herman Hormel back to his desk as secretary of the committee.

William B. Willcutt of ward 24 looms up as the man to oppose ex-President Graves, and it is said that Mr. Willcutt is ready to contest the selection to the very finish. He has with him a goodly number of the city committee men who during the last campaign either did not know where they stood on the question of candidates or else were not asked as to their position, as well as those few of the committee who were out and out for Mayor Hibbard.

Among those who are prominently identified with Mr. Willcutt are James William H. Myrick of ward 9 and ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich of ward 22.

There is no question now as to the eligibility of Mr. Graves, he having been elected a member of the ward 1 committee by substitution. During the organization of the city committee last year an attempt was made to reelect Mr. Graves, who had been defeated for a place on the ward committee, and the matter went to the courts and was decided against Mr. Graves, but he has now secured his seat on the ward committee and it is said he looks very much like the next president of the city committee.

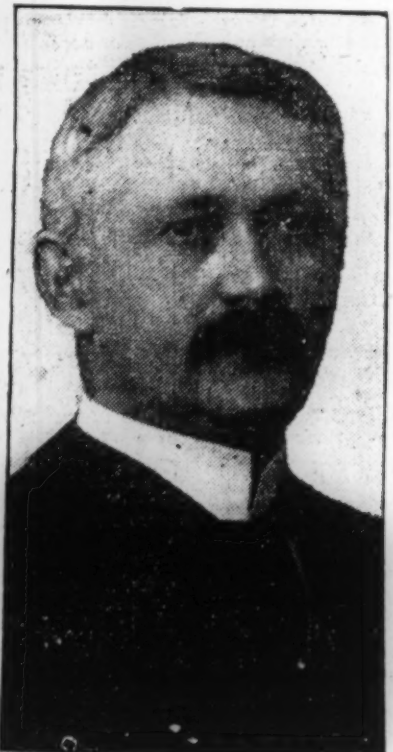
WATCH COMPANY SHUTS DOWN.

WALTHAM, Mass.—At noon today the Waltham Watch Company suspended operations in its plant for a week, to prevent overproduction, throwing out of employment temporarily 4000 employees.

ADMIRAL COWLES QUILTS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON.—After four years' service as chief of the bureau of equipment, Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, retired, has surrendered that office.

Head of Knights Templar Of Two States Installed At Association's Banquet



COL. EVERETT C. BENTON. President of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar is Boston man.

The new president of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templar, Eminent Sir Everett C. Benton, was installed at the annual banquet and business meeting of the association at Young's hotel Friday evening.

The other officers installed were: Vice-president, Isaac Chase; treasurer, T. Frederick Martin; secretary, Charles E. Pierce; and assistant secretary, S. Everett Tinkham.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial increase in funds over the previous year.

WILL ASK GOVERNMENT AID.

EDMONTON, Alta.—In connection with the proposed high-level bridge which will connect Strathcona with Edmonton a deputation has left for Ottawa to solicit the aid of the Dominion government in providing for the expense. The cost of the structure is estimated at about a million and a half, of which sum the Canadian Pacific railway will pay nearly a million, but the balance has to be named by this city and the government.

NEW YORKER GETS HERO MEDAL.

WASHINGTON.—Joseph Ryan, a New York patrolman, who saved a man from drowning at South street, that city, on Oct. 19 last has received a lifesaving medal from the treasury department.

RAILWAY RATES RAISED.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The railways in the province of Tarapaca have raised their rates on nitrates. The mine owners are resisting the increase.

Every Day of This New Year Has Marked the Arrival of New 1910 Merchandise For the Coming Spring Season



As rapidly as steamer and train can convey them, vast shipments of new Spring and Summer goods are being hurried to this great store to swell the already very considerable stocks of distinctively 1910 merchandise now on display. In this way we anticipate the wants of our patrons and supply them at the earliest possible moment—further proof in itself of the indisputable leadership of this establishment in every branch of its business.

This early preparedness is noticeably evident in the sections devoted to Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Apparel, Dress Materials and Dress Accessories—a fact of timely interest to the many who yearly visit the Winter Resorts of the South and Pacific Coast

Here Are a Few of the New Things Now on View.

WOMEN'S NEW HATS including Ramie braid turbans in latest French styles; also beautiful Milan braid dress hats copied from Paris models.

WOMEN'S NEW TAILORED SUITS including semi-fitted coats with box plaited, gored skirts in fashionable hair line weaves; also two-third fitted coats with clustered tuck and box plaited skirts.

WOMEN'S NEW DRESSES including a new model in crepe de chine for afternoon wear; also a new imported lingerie dress handsomely embroidered.

WOMEN'S NEW COATS including semi-fitted long coats with side plaits; also long coats in the new, popular blouse effect.

WOMEN'S NEW SKIRTS including new plaited models and circular effects; also the new tunic style in plain tailored and embroidered effects.

MISSSES' NEW DANCING FROCKS including new tunic skirt style in two toned chiffon; also new Solovoice models with embroidered collars and cuffs.

GIRLS' NEW WASH DRESSES including new collar effects in contrasting colors; also new embroidery trimmed styles.

WOMEN'S NEW GLOVES including the new perfect fitting seamless gloves; also new washable Mocha gloves.

WOMEN'S NEW SHOES including new ideas in white buckskin; also new two and three-hole ties in various leathers.

WOMEN'S NEW HOSIERY including our own importations of silk and lisle hose with beautifully embroidered front and side clocks; also novel designs in plain black hose.

WOMEN'S NEW BELTS including elastic and Persian belts in both silver and gilt; also the new Van Dyke belt in all colors.

NEW VEILS including Russian nets and French knots in newest chiffon effects; also rich effects in Chantilly and applique lace veils.

NEW LACE SCARFS including newly received Spanish mantillas of high quality; also original effects in Egyptian scarfs.

NEW SILKS including double width French foulards in the fashionable Jacquard effects; also American foulards in our own designs and colorings.

NEW DRESS GOODS including satin prunella, an all-wool satin finish light weight material; also tussah royal, the latest English fabric.

NEW WASH GOODS including imported linens from the coarsest to the finest crash effect; also new imported plain and fancy marisettes.

NEW WHITE GOODS including fine batiste, hair line cloth, plain and figured marisettes; also new French and Persian lawns, crepes, poplins and percales.

NEW EMBROIDERIES including dainty matched sets in galloons, insertions and allovers; also specially selected Appenzell and Madeira embroidery.

NEW RIBBONS including exquisite silk ribbons in gold and dresden effects; also satin taffeta ribbons in such fashionable colors as lilac, terrina, praline and American beauty.

NEW LACES including new maline edges, insertions and all-overs in cream and white; also new gold and silver nets in 18-inch widths.

NEW PARASOLS including novel styles in plain colored pongees, dresdens and white linen; also beautiful tucked and embroidered parasols.

NEW RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS including exclusive importations in green, navy and black; also new umbrellas with handles of unique and original shape.

In the Men's and Boys' Outfitting Sections we are equally well equipped to meet the needs of the Southern Tourist at this time. There's a plentiful showing of summery things suitable for use in the Southland now

Jordan Marsh Company

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

STOUGHTON.

The Stoughton Board of Trade has elected these officers: President, W. O. Faxon; vice-president, M. F. Powers; secretary, George O. Wentworth; treasurer, Charles Upham; directors, James Mead, Thomas Farley, Charles L. Swan, George Monk, Thomas Streston and G. Arthur Sprague.

The committee on transportation of the board of trade has received a petition signed by 100 citizens of the town asking for some action on the electric service in the town. A public hearing will be called at an early date.

HOLBROOK.

The officers-elect of Brookville Grange will be installed the evening of Jan. 28. The school committee is to hold a meeting Monday afternoon to select an assistant teacher for the Summer High school.

The officers-elect of Peerless lodge, N. E. O. P., will be installed the evening of Jan. 24.

WEYMOUTH.

The Rev. Harry W. Kimball, pastor of the Union church has announced his candidacy for the school committee.

The officers-elect of Wildley lodge, I. O. O. F., will be installed this evening.

The Rock Island Gun Club has issued invitations to an annual reunion in the opera house on the evening of Feb. 2.

South Weymouth grange is holding a series of socials weekly in Music hall, South Weymouth.

BRAINTREE.

There is some talk in precinct 2 of asking the town at the annual town meeting in March to appropriate \$40,000 for a new grammar school building.

The officers of the Improvement Society are to place waste paper cans in the principal parts of the town.

The Know Eldeen Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Rogers of South Braintree.

NEW MATERIAL FOR FISCAL PEACE IS MAKING PAPER STRONGLY URGED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—In a recent issue the *Messenger* de Sao Paulo calls attention to the bromelia plant, which grows luxuriantly along the Brazilian coast, as a likely source of material for the manufacture of paper. It is stated that paper of a superior quality can be made from this plant, and that it would be profitable even to export it in its natural state.

HAY GOES AT RECORD PRICE. OSKALOOSA, Ia.—Charles A. Briney claims the state record for high prices in hay. At a public sale at his farm last week a stack containing five tons of timothy sold at the very high figure of \$27.

THREAD MILLS MAY SHUT DOWN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The thread mills of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., if the backboys now on strike do not return to work will be shut down next Monday for an indefinite period, say officials. Most of the 3000 employees, it is stated, are not in sympathy with the strikers.

ENGLISH SHARES QUOTED.

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The shares of the Great Eastern Railway Company are now being quoted on the Amsterdam stock exchange. This is the first British railway stock to be quoted on any continental market.

CURFEW IN HARTFORD TONIGHT.

HARTFORD, Conn.—After being subjected to a blue-law Sunday, Hartford is to have an ancient curfew law enforced, and the streets are likely to be deserted tonight after 8 p. m.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

On the surface the trading in realty during the past week might appear dull, but according to some of the largest operators many agreements, involving important properties, have been made and the final papers will pass within a short time. This morning one of the largest deals in city property made for many weeks was consummated. Deeds were filed whereby Ezra F. Pratt of Malden is the owner of the three seven-story brick and stone buildings shown in the accompanying illustration, located at the junction of Washington and Bennett streets, opposite Hollis street, South End. The buildings are numbered 782, 790 Washington street and 1 to 15 Bennett street, and are among the most up-to-date structures in this section of the city. There are stores on the first floor, with offices above.

The grantor is the city of Boston by a Boston transit commission. There are 19,920 square feet of land, taxed at \$225,000. The total valuation is \$250,000, but the price paid by Mr. Pratt was in excess of that amount. It is a matter of record that the city of Boston paid \$300,000 for this same real estate about four years ago. Mr. Pratt had the property under agreement since last July, and he has spent about \$20,000 for improvements up to the present time. Edward H. Wiggin of 60 State street represented Mr. Pratt in the transaction and Whitecomb, Wead & Co. looked after the interests of the city. Mr. Pratt says that the real estate market is improving very much and he has a particularly bright future for the South End and the business district of the city. He says that the wholesale trade and the demand for offices is steadily pushing the retail business toward the South End of the city and that in 10 years this section will be the center of the retail trade. Mr. Pratt says he has been a firm believer in this section of the city and already owns several valuable parcels there. His holdings in the Back Bay also are heavy.

The same operator has under agreement to purchase three parcels in Washington street and two in Eliot, which he intends to improve when he gains possession, just as he already has done with other properties which he owns in this district. More than \$1,000,000 is involved in these transactions.

NOTHER BOYLSTON STREET SALE.

Papers have passed transferring the state at No. 871 Boylston street from Morton Prince, trustee, to Dr. Walter G. Chase. The property consists of 64 square feet of land and a three-story brick house, with a store on the ground floor. The assessed value is \$2,000, of which \$25,900 is on the land. Dr. Chase buys the property for investment and will immediately make extensive alterations in the building to fit it to meet the requirements of business in that locality. The sale was negotiated by Whitecomb, Wead & Co., who will also have charge of the alterations.

BACK BAY APARTMENT HOUSES.

Four new three-story brick and stone apartment houses numbered 83 to 89 South Street, near St. Mary's street, have been sold to Clarence H. Lewis by Jacob Swartz. The price paid for the property by the new owner is said to be \$40,000. The houses being new are not yet assessed, but the 8000 square feet of land are rated by the assessors as worth \$4,000. This is the newer section of the Back Bay and there is increasing activity in both improved and unimproved realty in this section. Several sales have been made lately and plans for the building of more houses and other operations are now under way. J. H. Lyons was the broker in transaction.

NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS.

The sale has been recorded of the property at 14 to 16 Forest street, North End. Benjamin Cohen disposed of it to Luigi C. Carbia et ux. There are two three-story brick houses near the corner of Commercial street and they stand on 3344 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8100, of which \$3900 is on the lot. The purchase price was above the total rating, however.

Two brick houses occupying 1428 square feet of land at the junction of Cornhill and Porter streets, South End, have been conveyed by the Provident Institution for Savings to Samuel Rosenbush. Both parcels are rated at \$11,900, the land being taxed for \$4600.

Frank H. Bunker has sold to William J. Nixon a parcel of property in Holyoke street, near Carleton street, South End. The three-story and basement octagonal-front brick building occupies 2205 feet of land, which is taxed for \$3600, the total assessment being \$7600.

BUSINESS BY E. T. HARRINGTON.

The E. T. Harrington Company reports the following transactions made through its office during the past week:

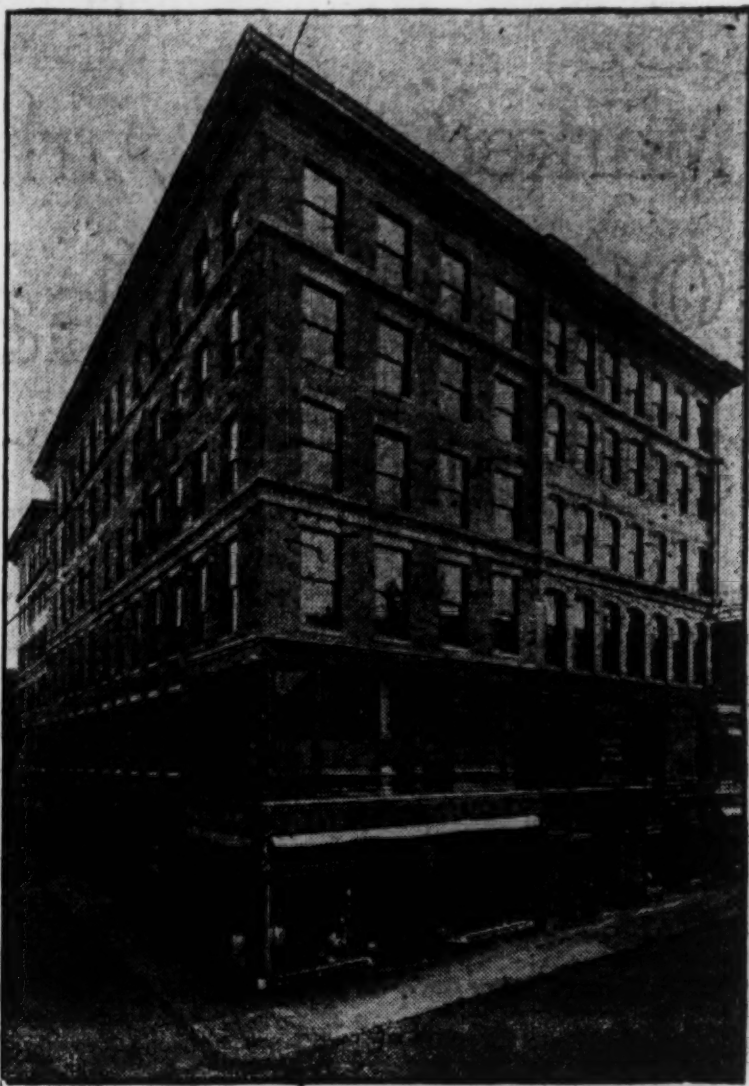
South End.
The sale of the estate at 417 Harrison street, consisting of a four-story brick house and 2400 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$4500. C. A. Madden conveys to R. E. Thomas.

Winthrop.

Deeds have gone to record whereby Annie E. Mank sells to George A. Toppan of Newburyport her estate at 49 Bartlett road and 40 Plummer street, Winthrop, comprising a modern 14-room family house together with 6000 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$6000.

Malden Business Block.

Lester F. Stevens has sold to Wallace E. Symmes, who purchases for investment, the three-story frame block containing two stores and two apartments, located at 394-396 Highland avenue, Malden, together with a lot of land containing 2000 square feet, the whole being



PURCHASED BY EZRA F. PRATT.

The property at the junction of Washington and Bennett streets involved in one of the largest transactions made in the city proper in some time.

assessed on a valuation of \$7800. The price paid was in excess of this figure.

Revere.

Mary E. MacDonald of Boston has sold her estate at 32 Allston street, Revere, comprising a modern 12-room house with two building lots, all assessed on a valuation of \$3000. The price paid by the new owner was in excess of this figure. The purchaser is William Koffman of Boston, who buys for a home.

In Arlington.

At "Squire's Garden" the following sales are reported: Of lot 143, having 50-foot frontage in Oxford street and containing 4050 square feet, to Guy E. Nelson of Worcester; lot 63, having 60-foot frontage in Broadway, 125 feet on Everett street and containing 7871 square feet, to S. H. Cammeron of Waltham.

In Allston.

Samuel E. Walker of Akron, O., has sold his estate at 52 Hopedale street, Allston, comprising a modern 9-room house, together with 4924 square feet of land. The purchaser is William J. Sarsfield of Allston.

Bungalow Lot.

S. A. Barlanagh has taken title to a bungalow lot at North Hampton, N. H., containing about 5000 square feet. The lot is located in Sky Pond road, which leads from Ashland Village to North Hampton. The grantor was H. M. Floyd.

Prospect Hill, Beverly.
The trustees of the Montserrat syndicate have sold to Charles C. Donkin lot No. 79 on the south side of Appleton avenue, Prospect Hill, Beverly. It has a frontage of 69 feet, a depth of 90 feet, and contains 5448 square feet.

Ferry Hill, Marshfield.
The trustees of the Ferry Hill Syndicate have sold lot No. 102 on the east

side of Elm street, Marshfield, having a frontage of 61 feet and containing 10,650 square feet. The purchaser was Walter H. Brooks.

SALE OF BROOKLINE LAND.

A lot of 20,000 square feet of vacant land fronting on University road, Brookline, near Beacon street, has been sold by M. Josephine Snow to Robert M. Goode for immediate improvement. It is valued at \$1 per square foot. Mr. Goode intends to erect a block of five brick and stone three-story apartments. Each house will have a frontage of about 40 feet.

WEST SOMERVILLE TRANSFER.

Mrs. Mary J. Dickson has sold her dwelling and store, situated at No. 357 Highland avenue, West Somerville. The estate comprises a two-story house containing 10 rooms and the usual conveniences, a stable and a store building. There are 3600 feet of land, and the whole is deeded to William F. Morse and Clarence H. Lewis, both of Boston. The price paid is not made public. The Chapin Farm Agency was the broker.

ASHCROFT HEIGHTS, DEDHAM.

Through the office of E. E. Hubbard, Old South building, a new seven-room house in Reed street, near Bonier street, Ashcroft Heights, Dedham, has been sold to H. P. Whitehouse, who purchases for occupancy.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

According to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company the amount of the contracts awarded for building in New England up to Jan. 19 exceeded by nearly \$1,000,000 the contracts awarded in the corresponding period of 1909. Comparative figures follow: Contracts awarded to date, Jan. 19, 1910, \$6,300,000; corresponding period, 1909, \$5,605,000; 1908, \$2,923,000; 1907, \$4,985,000; 1906, \$3,713,000; 1905, \$1,756,000.

MESSRS. NELSON AND M'CALL HEAD BALLINGER COMMITTEE

Convene Today in Senator Nelson's Office and Choose Him to Conduct Affairs—Plans for Procedure of Inquiry Will Be Considered and Made.

WASHINGTON—Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Representative McCall of Massachusetts today were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the joint congressional committee charged with the investigation of all of the facts in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Another meeting of the committee has been called for next Tuesday at which time Mr. Nelson will report the result of conference he expects to hold with Secretary Ballinger, former Forester Gifford Pinchot, former Assistant Forester Price, former Lay Officer Shaw of the forestry bureau, and former Field Agent Glavis of the general land office.

The Democratic caucus Friday named Representative James M. Graham of Illinois in place of Mr. Lloyd of Missouri as the second Democratic representative on the committee. Ollie James of Kentucky is the other Democrat already chosen. Mr. Graham was nominated by Mr. Clayton of Alabama, and the nomination was made unanimous.

At the caucus there was occasional belligerent talk, and several members criticized President Taft and Speaker Cannon as attempting to dictate the Democratic party's choice on the committee. Mr. Ellerbe of South Carolina offered a resolution that the Democratic party should not submit to Republican dictation. Mr. Richardson of Alabama and others spoke in that vein, but Champ Clark and Mr. Underwood of Alabama, aided by other members, counseled

moderation, pointing out that it would be best to act conservatively. Mr. Clark will present Mr. Graham's name to the House Monday.

Adherents of Speaker Cannon dominated the meeting of the Republican congressional committee Friday night in its regular election of officers.

The officers who will direct the coming Republican congressional campaign are: Chairman, representative William B. McKinley, Illinois; vice-chairman, Representative James A. Tawney, Minnesota; secretary, Representative Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; treasurer, Charles G. Dawes, Chicago; assistant secretary, Col. Henry Casson; assistant treasurer, John C. Everman; auditor, W. J. Browning; literary director, Francis Curtis.

FISHERMEN ARE HEROES.

WHITE HEAD, N. S.—Because of bravery in attempting to rescue the crew of the fishing schooner Sea Flea, Capt. Alden Munroe and William Fitzgerald of the schooner Lottie B. will be recommended for Carnegie fund recognition.

NOMINATE MALDEN TRADE HEAD.

Edwin E. Troland has been nominated by the directors of the Malden board of trade to succeed Col. E. E. Locke as president. The election will be made by the directors at their meeting next week.

RENAME OFFICERS FOR BRICKLAYERS

The Bricklayers and Masons International Union, which closes a two weeks convention in this city today, have re-elected President William J. Bowen, Secretary William Dobson and Treasurer Patrick Murray by acclamation.

The vice-presidents are Thomas R. Preece of Chicago, George T. Thornton of Boston, Joseph P. Duffy of San Francisco, Thomas Izzard of Toronto, Joseph P. Kolley of St. Louis, James Hickey of Brooklyn, Alfred J. Greaves of Winnipeg, Man., and J. C. Rybolt of Indianapolis, who are designated first to eighth, respectively.

HISTORIC BRIDGE TO BE PRESERVED

CUMBERLAND, Md.—A contract to preserve the last of the old-time bridges on the line of the old Northwestern turnpike through West Virginia has been awarded to George B. Shank, who is to paint the well known old "white bridge" which spans Patterson's creek at Burlington, W. Va.

This bridge was an outpost during the civil war and the names of hundreds of soldiers carved on the wooden framework still are to be seen there. Many of the oaken supports were almost eaten away by the army mules.

LATEST SIMMONS CATALOG IS OUT

The Simmons College catalog for 1910, just issued, indicates that the distribution of students extends over 27 states, Canada and Porto Rico. Massachusetts is most largely represented with 395, and New York comes second with 50. Additions to the faculty are as follows: Arthur Irving Andrews, Frederic Austin Ogg of the history department and James Holly Hanford, director of the English department during the absence of Dr. Edgar Farley, now abroad.

FLAG OVER PARK TO CONFEDERATES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Of all southern cities that have shown the now unbreakable bond of "Blue and Gray," Memphis can now claim the most unique sign of that reunion. On the historic bluffs where De Soto stood to view the "Father of Waters" lies one of the most beautiful parks between Itasca and the Gulf—Confederate park. By instructions of the park commission, the first of nine 50-foot steel flag poles, intended to fly "Old Glory" over the nine city parks, has been erected there.

NO SEAT, NO FARE. RULE MAKES FUN

TRENTON, N. J.—The common council has passed an ordinance providing that all persons who cannot get seats on trolley cars operating in this city need not pay fares, and as a consequence there have been peculiar complications. Nearly every car is crowded and a large number of people who formerly protested of this condition even wait until they can get on a car in which the seats are all occupied.

HOLD UP CANADA TARIFF PROBLEM

WASHINGTON—Members of the tariff board do not expect to take up the Canadian tariff situation anew much before Feb. 1, and perhaps not till later. Canada will probably be one of the very last countries upon which the board will report regarding the enforcement of the maximum rates. The problem there is one of the most serious with which the President has to deal.

BANKER TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

PITTSBURGH—E. H. Jennings, president of the Columbia National Bank, and Frank A. Griffin, former vice-president of the company, turned state's evidence at hearings held Friday before Alderman McMahers. Frank F. Nicola, Max G. Leslie and C. Charles were held for court under bond of \$10,000, Leslie putting up \$15,000 as he was held under the charges. Nicola and Councilman Stewart were held for alleged soliciting of bribes.

DENIES TELEGRAPH ALLIANCE.

NEW YORK—Clarence H. Mackay, before the legislative committee that is investigating telephone and telegraph conditions, Friday entered an emphatic denial that there was any alliance, directly or indirectly, between the Postal and the Western Union companies, or between the postal and the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has taken over the Western Union.

NOTED NATURALIST TO TRAVEL.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—F. A. Stephens, one of the foremost naturalists of this state, will soon start from the Needles on a trip down the Colorado river, to make a zoological survey of its banks. He will engage one of the river flatboats, and the trip will take him to the mouth of the stream.

MR. BRYAN SEES PERU HEAD.

LIMA, Peru—William J. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Cresson, the American charge d'affaires, and Lieutenant Cordier, the military attaché, had a private audience with President Leguia Friday. On Wednesday next his party will go to Cuzco.

BIG FOUR TRAIN DERAILED.

CINCINNATI—Two trainmen were killed and 4 trainmen and 15 passengers injured when the Big Four Chicago flier, train No. 38, due in Cincinnati early today, plunged from a curve at Riverside.

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON.
154 & 155 Tremont Street

Radical Reductions, Offer Distinct Buying Advantages

The Following is But a Partial List of the Many

Women's Suits

\$45.00 Diagonal and Plain Serge Suits.....17.50
\$55.00 Broadcloth and Serge Suits.....24.50
\$65.00 and \$75.00 Worsteds and Broadcloth 2 and 3 piece suits.....31.50
\$100.00 Chiffon Broadcloth 3-piece Suits.....65.00
\$150.00 Imported Broadcloth 3-piece Suits.....85.00

Gowns

5 Model Gowns. Were \$150.00.....Now 65.00
New Dresses in foulards, fancy voiles and tussah silk; just what one needs at this season for house, bridge or hotel wear.
Prices from 42.50 to 67.50
15 Dresses of Serge, Broadcloth and Taffeta. Formerly sold from \$25.00 to \$39.50.....Now 18.50

25 New Evening Gowns, made of crepe meteor and crepe de chine, in all the most desirable colors.....Prices from 48.75 to 75.00

Furs

1 Hudson Seal Coat, Paquin model, elaborately trimmed. Was \$475.00.....Now 325.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, Bernard model, effectively trimmed. Was \$600.00.....Now 400.00
Hudson Seal Coat with military collar. Was \$350.00. Now 195.00
Russian Pony Coats.
Were \$315.00 \$295.00 \$200.00 \$185.00 \$175.00
Now \$150.00 \$125.00 \$110.00 \$75.00
Now 225.00 200.00 125.00 115.00 110.00
1 fancy set of Shetland Fox, Francis model. Was \$150.00. Now 85.00
1 Persian Lamb Shawl Shape Collar. Was \$50.00. Now 30.00
1 Persian Lamb Throw. Was \$50.00. Now 30.00
1 Persian Lamb Cravat, trimmed with real Ermine tails. Was \$100.00. Now 50.00
1 Broadtail and Velvet Stock Collar. Was \$35.00. Now 15.00
1 Persian Lamb and Ermine Cravat, trimmed with ribbon, Francis model. Was \$85.00. Now 45.00
1 Hudson Seal Stock Collar, trimmed with lace and ribbon, Francis model. Was \$75.00. Now 35.00
1 Skunk Cravat, ribbon trimmed, Francis model. Was \$75.00. Now 35.00
2 Mink and Velvet Cravats. Were \$40.00. Now 15.00

Neckwear

Irish lace stiff Collars.....50¢
Hand-embroidered stiff Collars.....25¢ and 50¢
Gunny and Val. Jabots.....50¢
Hand-embroidered stiff Dutch Collars.....75¢
Black Taffeta Stocks with white turnover.....50¢
Muslin Ties with hand-embroidered and colored ends.....50¢ and 75¢
Satin Bows in all colors.....50¢
Artificial Flowers.....1.00 to 4.50

Misses' Apparel

\$40.00 Broadcloth and Serge Suits.....17.50
\$50.00 Diagonal Serge and Broadcloth Suits 24.50
\$75.00 French Broadcloth, 2 and 3 piece suits.....45.00
\$25.00 Cheviot Long Coats.....10.50
\$32.50 English Mixtures and Blue Broadcloth Coats.....15.00
\$25.00 Military Blue Cheviot Capes, red flannel lined.....14.50
\$65.00 9 Hand-embroidered French Dresses 25.00

Coats

Handsome Black Satin Coat, Persian Lamb Collar. Was \$97.50.....Now 67.50
Black Satin Coat, shawl collar, elaborately braided. Was \$75.00.....Now 50.00
Imported Black Broadcloth Coat, braid trimmed. Was \$85.00.....Now 45.00
Wide Wale Green Serge Coat, fur collar and cuffs. Was \$75.00.....Now 57.50
Mixture Coats and Capes, suitable for steamer, motor and street wear. Were \$52.50. Now 37.50
Evening Wraps in all the desirable shades, richly lined and interlined, some braided, others fur trimmed, and others trimmed with velvet and jet. Were \$65.00. Now 39.50
Were \$45.00. Now 25.00

New spring models in pongee, linen, navy blue, and white Serge Coats. Prices 22.50 to 50.00

Waists

Hand-embroidered Persian Lawn Waists—Irish lace yoke—tucked front, new tucked sleeve, with collar and cuff edged with lace.....5.00
French Hand-made Waists of handkerchief linen, entire front tucked, with rows of Irish lace trimming, finished with ruffles of colored linen, lace collars and cuffs, navy blue, green and tan. Were \$22.50. Now 12.50
Fine Batiste Waists, hand-embroidered front, in dainty patterns, new tucked sleeve, open back. 4.50
Tailored Linen Waists, front of wide plaits, manish sleeve, laundered collar and cuffs. Were \$5.00. Now 2.95
Persian Lawn Waists, tucked yoke, open front with detachable frill, new sleeve with tucked cuff, collar attached. Were \$2.50.....Now 1.95
One lot of broken sizes in Madras and Linen Waists, tailored. Were \$3.95.....Now 1.95
Chiffon and Messaline Silk Waists in green, walnut, brown, black and gray shades. Were \$15.00 and \$20.00. Now 10.00

Novelties—Half Price

The balance of all French Novelties including French Jewelry, Tapestry, Glass, Vignettes and Gilt Ware, French Prints, Hat Pins, Hair Ornaments, Jewel Cases, etc., are offered at one-half price.

CHEMIST MEDAL FOR DR. ACHESON

NEW YORK—Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson of Niagara Falls, N. Y., today is in possession of the Perkin medal, a gold decoration given yearly to the American chemist who has accomplished the most valuable work in applied chemistry.

It was first presented to Sir William H. Perkin, for whom the medal is named, in 1906. Dr. Acheson is the fourth to be so honored, the award having been made to him by unanimous vote of the leading chemical societies.

His greatest invention probably is de-flocculated graphite, which may be suspended in either water or oil and used as a lubricant. He gave demonstrations of this last night. Carborundum is another of his inventions.

MR. ROOT COUNSEL FOR ARBITRATION

WASHINGTON—Senator Elihu Root will represent the United States as special counsel in the arbitration proceedings which are to define the meaning of the provisions of the treaty of 1818 with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. Mr. Root has accepted this duty at the urgent solicitation of President Taft and Secretary Knox.

Mr. Root will undertake immediately the preparation of the written argument and he will lead in the oral argument before the Hague tribunal, which will begin about June 1. He will have as associate counsel Chandler P. Anderson, whom he retained for the preparation of the compromise. The Newfoundland case is probably the most important ever entrusted to settlement by arbitration.

AERIAL EXHIBITS FOR CARNIVAL.

NEW ORLEANS—Aiming to have some aerial exhibitions here during carnival week, the Progressive Union, aided by the Aero Club, is negotiating with Louis Bergdoll, the Philadelphia millionaire amateur, who owns a Blériot monoplane which he purchased abroad.

CHICAGO ARTIST WINS BIG PRIZE

CHICAGO—Wilbur Karl Howenstein of this city was awarded first prize, \$200, in the competition conducted by the Cement Products Exhibition Company to secure a design for an ornamental centerpiece which is to form the important feature of the decorative scheme at the cement show which will be held at the Coliseum from Feb. 18 to 26.

The design of Mr. Howenstein was selected from 165 contributions which were received from various parts of the United States, New York and Chicago having been the most heavily represented.

TEST TELEPHONE FOR SUBMARINES

PARIS—Experiments in under-sea telephoning were begun today at Cherbourg aboard the submarine Floreal. If the experiments are successful, all French submarines will be equipped with the new device.

By means of the new system it is said that perfect communication can be established between submarines. Blanket orders, issuing from the flagship, can be transmitted simultaneously to every submarine, no matter how deeply submerged, if the claims of the inventor are justified.

National Shawmut Bank

40 Water Street, Boston

Capital.....\$3,500,000.00

Surplus.....4,000,000.00

Undivided Profits.....874,678.59

\$8,374,678.59

Desires the business of merchants, individuals, partnerships and corporations. All reasonable banking facilities extended to customers.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CLUB OF BOSTON



FREDERICK J. MACLEOD.
Presiding officer of the Intercolonial Club of Boston and present leader of its activities.

Sketch of the Objects and Accomplished Projects of Large and Unique New England Organization.

HAS ELEGANT HOME

THE Intercolonial Club of Boston, like the Canadian Club of Boston, is composed of Canadians or sons of Canadian born parents, one of the striking differences between the two clubs being that those desiring to become members of the Intercolonial Club must signify their intention of becoming American citizens before they are allowed to subscribe to the club's constitution. The constitution of the Canadian Club of Boston makes no mention of this.

The Intercolonial Club's aim is to promote the most friendly relations between the United States, Canada and the British empire and to preserve the traditions and sentiments of the mother country.

This club has enjoyed a substantial increase in membership during the last year and the list of members now numbers more than 500. The report of the treasurer for the year showed gratifying results, the net profit providing a good dividend on the club's stock.

Throughout the year the members are provided with various entertainments, both of a social and of an instructive nature. A number of banquets at which prominent men from Canada and the United States have been invited to speak are included in the club's calendar for the current year.

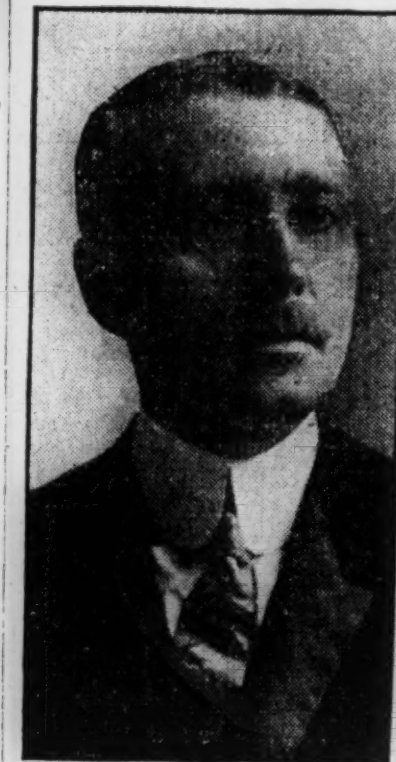
At the annual election of officers recently held at the clubhouse the president, ex-Senator Frederick J. Macleod, was reelected for his third term, as were also the majority of the other officers and the directors. Dan J. Chisholm is secretary of the club and William J. O'Donnell its treasurer. Other officers are: Vice-president, Alexander C. Chisholm; financial secretary, Harry J. Fagan; corresponding secretary, Asa R. Minard. Mr. Minard is well known among Canadians from his official connection with the Canadian Club of Boston.

Michigan Engineers Win. DETROIT—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers announces that the Pere Marquette Railroad Company will increase the pay of 450 engineers in Michigan. The Lake Carriers Association has also decided to increase the salaries of marine engineers employed by the association.

CANDIDATES FILE STATEMENTS.

Alderman Frederick J. Brand says that he expended \$138 as a candidate for the new city council in his statement filed at the office of the city clerk. Councilman Goodwin says that he expended \$125 for his candidacy.

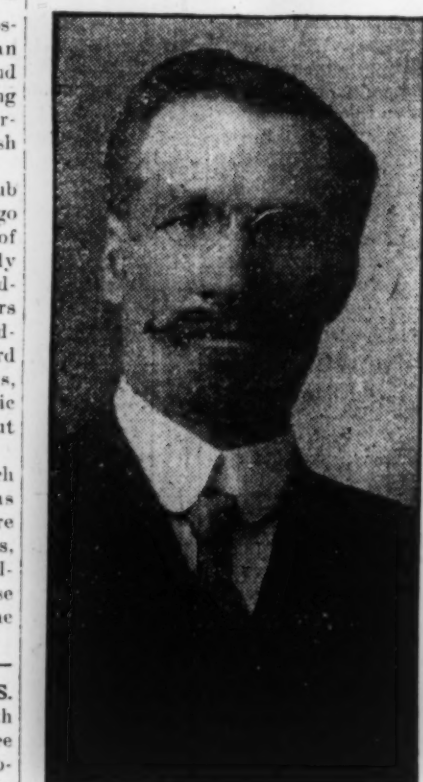
HOME OF INTERCOLONIAL CLUB OF BOSTON.
This handsome clubhouse located at 214 Dudley street, Roxbury, Mass., is one of the most modern of its kind in Greater Boston.



WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL.
He handles the funds of the Intercolonial Club in his capacity as treasurer of the society.



DANIEL J. CHISHOLM.
Secretary, whose active work has done much to build up Intercolonial Club of Boston.



A. C. CHISHOLM.
Vice-president and leading member of Intercolonial Club of Canadian Americans in Boston.

nection with the Canadian Club of Boston. Mr. Minard served the Canadian Club for many years as secretary and afterward as president. It was during his term of office that the club entertained the Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington.

The home of the Intercolonial Club was erected about three years ago at a cost of more than \$100,000, and of this sum more than \$45,000 has already been paid in by members. The building, in addition to the spacious quarters reserved for the club members, including parlors, reading room, library, card room, billiard room and bowling alleys, contains stores, lodge room and public halls, from which a gross income of about \$16,000 per year is derived.

The possession of club quarters which are open and available at all times has served to bring the members into more frequent and intimate social relations, has developed a stronger fraternal feeling and has stimulated a large increase in the membership of the club. The yearly dues of the club are only \$6.

MR. TAFT URGES NEW WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON—At a conference with Chairman Foss of the House committee on naval affairs and Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, President Taft today announced that he favored a provision for two new battleships of the improved dreadnought or "all big gun" type in the forthcoming naval appropriation bill.

ST. LOUIS QUAKE RECORDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The seismograph of St. Louis University registered an earthquake which began at 3:03:18 a. m. and lasted until 3:45:36. The movement was directly from the west with traces from the south.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

A severe earthquake was recorded at the Harvard seismographic station from about 3:55 a. m. to 7 a. m. today. The estimated distance of the shock is between 2700 and 2800 miles. Paris, Albany (N. Y.) and St. Louis seismographs also recorded the shock.

Double "H" Green Trading Stamps
Until One O'clock and Single Stamps Thereafter Free With Every 10c Purchase
Nobody fails to collect them after inspecting the Wonderful Values in Premiums in our "S. & H." Premium Parlor, 5th Floor.

The Richest Premiums in the World
Are Yours Without Cost.
If you are a collector of S. & H. Green Trading Stamps visit our S. & H. Premium Parlor, 5th Floor.

Music Daily, 12 to 2 In Restaurant, 5th Floor
HENRY SIEGEL CO.
Washington and Essex Streets, Boston, Mass. Only Strictly Fireproof Store

\$4000 FOR CHARITY.
Send or ask for one of our pamphlets telling how to vote on our distribution. Every 10 cents on your purchase counts one vote.
Second Floor

February Semi-Annual Furniture Sale

The great event New Englanders look forward to with so much pleasure—they who miss, look backward upon with so much regret. The sale begins Monday, January 24th, and continues until February 28th, inclusive, five full weeks and an extra Monday of such value-giving as Boston has never known, NOT EVEN HERE. The time will pass hurriedly. Not all can take advantage during the next five weeks. But let those who may, come early. Every six months we hear of those who are sorry they missed our Semi-Annual Sale. They do not realize the values we give until they see them in the homes of others. AND ONE THING MORE—if your inclination is to go elsewhere, consider first the united purchasing power of the four big Siegel stores in Boston, New York and Chicago. We buy and sell yearly more furniture than any four other stores combined and there is not another store in this country that can touch our bargains.

Charge Customers

Are notified that purchases made Monday and during the remainder of the month will be charged on bill rendered March 1st.

This \$30.00 Brass Bed at



in one day, consequently this value only

This \$50.00 Brass Bed for



made with 2-inch posts, square top rail, square bottom rail, and has four square, upright fluted, and beautifully shaped spindles. Special during our February Sale.

This High Post Bed



made with 2-inch posts, square top rail, square bottom rail, and has four square, upright fluted, and beautifully shaped spindles. Special during our February Sale.

This \$15 Mission Rocker



Our Mission Department is overflowing with extraordinary values. This picture illustrates a very heavy, well-made rocker, upholstered with loose cushions of genuine Spanish leather; the top of back is also upholstered to match. The usual price of this chair is \$15.00; during the February Sale \$9.95

This \$15.00 Rocker



Is a large size, well made and upholstered in a splendid imitation of leather. February Sale Price \$9.95

This \$25 Dresser or Chiffoniere



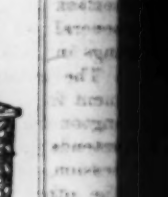
This dresser and chiffoniere are the most popular medium-priced goods in our stock. They are made of quartered oak, have serpentine fronts, claw feet and large ornate shaped mirrors. During this sale, with other patterns equally as good, they will be sold for the one-day only, and none to dealers.

This \$35 Dresser or Chiffoniere



The illustrations show the rich design, swell front, with two top drawers overhanging the others. French legs made of mahogany, birdseye maple, curly birch and quartered oak. Choice of three styles of mirrors. February Sale \$21.50

This \$50 Dresser or Chiffoniere



In genuine mahogany, full swell front, French plate mirror. In offering this genuine mahogany dresser or chiffoniere at \$33.50 we have accomplished something that will create a sensation throughout New England. February Sale \$33.50

This \$111.00 8-Piece Dining Set \$75.00



\$45.00 48-in. Qtrd. Oak Buffet \$30.00 Oak Table, 48 in. top, 8 ft. x 6 Qtrd. Oak Chairs, val. \$6.00 ea

This \$1.95 Dining Chair



Leather slip-seat Oak Dining Chair \$1.95 Full size, on sale Monday, positively for the one-day only, and none to dealers.

ORIENTAL RUGS

115 HIGH GRADE GHOREVAN RUGS, sizes range from 9x12 up to almost 10x13 feet, any rug in this lot is worth from \$200.00 up to \$245.00. Your choice while they last. \$158

Elsewhere today we announce one of the best and biggest Oriental Rug Sales of our career. To show the character of the values we quote two prices here.

4 LARGE BALES OF MOSSOULS, \$22.00 and \$28.00 value, size 3 to 4 feet wide and 6 to 7 feet long, for \$14.50

HENRY SIEGEL CO., WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, BOSTON.

Ramblings of a Stub Pen

New York Daily Letter.

NEW YORK—Ever since the Spuyten Duyvil-Kings Bridge loop on the route of the New York Central railroad has been abandoned and the tracks laid along the bank of the Spuyten Duyvil ship canal, the bed of the sluggish waterway known as Spuyten Duyvil creek has lain useless. But now a plan has been projected to turn the bed of this stream to good purpose.

Plans for reclaiming the large area of swampy land around the bed of the old creek are already well advanced. Here is to be located the new American League park, a feature of which will be a concrete stadium with a seating capacity of 50,000 and larger than those at Harvard and other universities. Work will be begun on the site as soon as possession can be obtained.

Necessary legal formalities to permit of the filling in of the useless waterway are now being arranged and the material for the purpose will be brought from the excavations still to be made in connection with the Grand Central station improvement. The main line and the Putnam division of the New York Central railroad run along two sides of the new ball park, so that the work of filling in can be done easily and rapidly. It is proposed to fit up the property with facilities for all kinds of athletic meets.

The New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson railroads have been ordered to install oil-burning locomotives on those portions of their lines which run through the Adirondack mountains. The measure is one of forest protection.

Forest Commissioner Whipple of New York recently explained the value of forests in controlling the Shows Necessity of Trees to Retain Water in a flat country like Kansas there is nothing to prevent water from soaking into

the ground and remaining there for months to enrich the soil. In a hilly country, said he, forests are absolutely necessary if there is to be water in the streams continuously. The leaf on the tree, the limbs and the trunk, all detain the falling drop of water. The fallen leaves, the twigs, the old logs and the decaying vegetation on the forest floor all detain the flow of water, allowing it to soak into the ground. Between the trees are basins or hollows caused by the roots. They catch and hold large quantities of water. From these elements a natural reservoir is constructed and therefore the tree growth conserves the water.

Mr. Whipple says that last year there were about 2,000,000 trees planted in New York, but that to keep up with the demand for lumber 50,000,000 a year would not be too many. He thinks that the state should acquire another million acres in the Adirondacks and at least 400,000 acres more in the Catskills. This would make the state's forestry reservation about 3,000,000 acres in the regions wherein rise all but four of its rivers.

Because of the denuding of the forests, Lake Champlain is a foot shallower than it was before the denuding began.

For the first time the statutes of New York University and the plan of the alumni electorate are included in the general catalog of the institution which is just out for 1909-1910. It is a book of 500 pages and shows a total of 3880 students and 337 officers on the university rolls.

ARGENTINE CONTRACT MADE.

WASHINGTON—The reported placing of a contract in the United States for building two dreadnoughts for the Argentine government was confirmed today in official despatches received by the state department from Buenos Aires. The contracts amount to \$22,000,000 and were signed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass. Contracts have been made with the Bethlehem Steel Company for \$1,000,000 worth of armorplate.

SOUTHBRIDGE BANK OFFICIAL MISSING

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—Search by the state police for John A. Hall, treasurer of the Southbridge Savings Bank, the doors of which were closed Friday afternoon following the discovery of discrepancies in the accounts, failed to reveal any trace of him today. Hall was last seen in Springfield.

Although the amount of the alleged defalcation cannot be determined exactly until an expert engaged has gone over the books of the institution, it is thought the sum will be large. The bank had 6000 depositors and carried \$2,368,799 in deposits.

Bank Commissioner Chapin gave out the following statement today on the Southbridge Savings Bank situation: "While a detailed statement cannot be made regarding the shortage in the Southbridge Savings Bank until the completion of the examination by the expert accountant, the securities have been found intact and to be worth more than their book value. The real estate loans are also in good shape. It is hoped that the depositors will not sustain any serious loss after a reasonable time has elapsed."

PETITION TO FIX COST OF PARKS

The metropolitan park commission today filed a petition in the supreme court asking for the appointment of three commissioners under chapter 4, section 99 of the Acts of 1899 to apportion the cost of the maintenance of the park system to the cities and towns benefited by it for the period of five years from 1910 to 1915. The petition will be heard on April 5.

Assessments will be levied on the following cities and towns which are comprised in the metropolitan park district: Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Nahant, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Woburn, Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Hingham, Hull, Hyde Park, Milton, Newton, Needham, Revere, Saugus, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Dover, Weymouth and Winthrop.

PINCHOT STUDENT RANGERS CUT OFF

WASHINGTON—More than 200 young men hired by Gifford Pinchot as forest rangers and sent to college to learn the forestry business, will be informed when they attempt to collect their salaries next pay day that they cannot be educated at the expense of the government. So the comptroller of the treasury holds in a decision from which there is no appeal.

The rangers are attending the short courses in forestry at the University of Washington, the University of Montana, the Utah Agricultural College, and the University of Colorado. About \$20,000 is involved in the decision.

Oddment Sale closes Feb. 1st

We still have some very attractive bargains in Velveteens, Silks, and other beautiful Liberty fabrics. All these are this season's importation sacrificed to facilitate stock taking.

10% Discount for Cash is given during the sale on all goods not otherwise marked down.

Davis East India House
373 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.
48 and 50 Temple Place, Boston

Annual Mark-Down Sale of Exclusive Footwear

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Commences Monday, January 24th

This is the only sale of the year during which our entire stock is offered at a reduction.

Specially Low Prices Will Prevail

Terms Strictly Cash at Time of Purchase

Leaders of American Independence By Ernest C. Moses

III.—The Patient Unionist, Benjamin Franklin.

NO man in the history of the American colonies accomplished more for their unity than Benjamin Franklin. Early in the '50s of the eighteenth century he commenced to formulate plans whereby the various states might be federated under one political system for common defense, and for mutual progress in all ways affecting the commercial and political interests of the colonies.

About the first attempt at political autonomy made by the states was the Albany conference, held at Albany, N. Y., in June and July, 1754. Franklin was quite prominent in the affairs of this convention. The plan of union which he had prepared and presented at this conference was a most able document and it accomplished much to direct the thought of the most advanced unionists in favor of a federation.

The seed sown at this convention by Franklin slowly took root, grew and reached a state of fruition as expressed in the final federation of the colonies in 1775. In fact Franklin's ideas of unity and government expressed in the plan he submitted at Albany in 1754 were finally influential in molding some of the important provisions of our national constitution adopted in 1789—one third of a century later.

It contemplated a general government under a president-general and a congress with 48 members apportioned to the various colonies according to their size and population. This plan brought Franklin before the notice of all the colonies represented as a unionist of ability, and although, as stated, it was not immediately fruitful, the plan by no means perished because not adopted by the colonies to which it was then referred.

One of the conditions of American life which much impressed Franklin was the model of unity furnished to the country by the Six Nations of Indians. As early as 1751 he wrote that he marveled that "the Six Nations of ignorant savages should be capable of forming a scheme for such a union and be able to execute it in such a manner as that it has subsisted for ages and appears indissoluble; and yet that a like union should be impracticable for ten or a dozen English colonies, to whom it is more necessary and must be more advantageous and who cannot be supposed to want an equal understanding of their own interests."

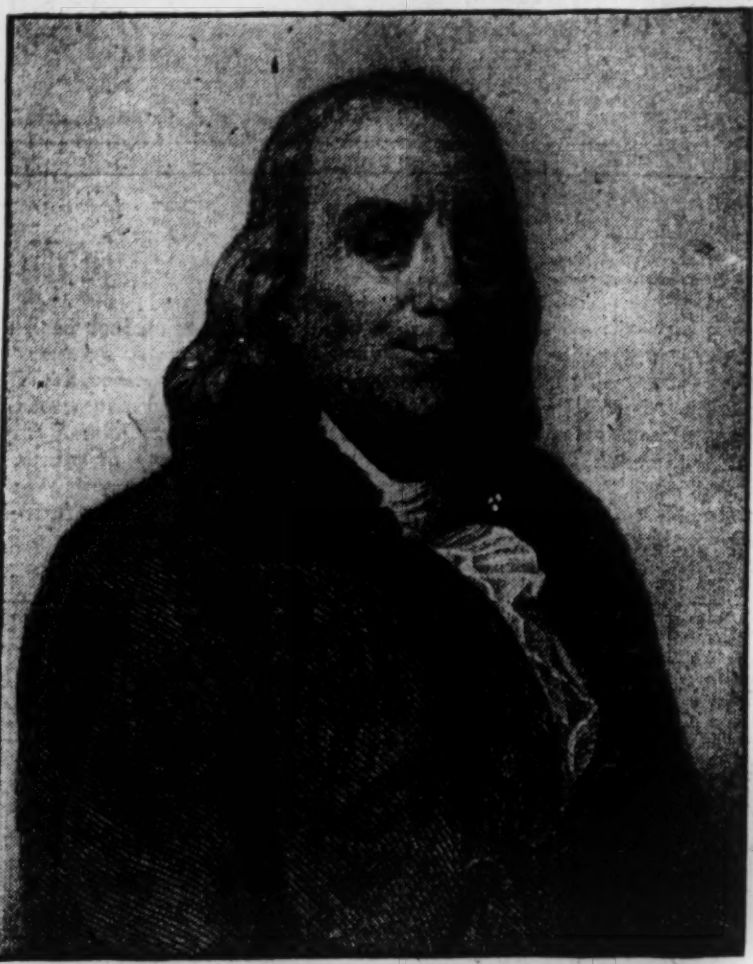
In 1754 after the French had driven the English from the forks of the Monongahela he wrote an editorial in the *Phila. Advertiser* in which he warned the "Scheme of Unity" people that the enemy would never have dared to commit the aggression but for the "present disunited state of the British colonies and the extreme difficulty of bringing so many governments and assemblies to agree on any speedy and effectual measures for our common defense and security; while our enemies have the very great advantage of being under one direction with one council and one purse."

So Franklin commenced early to work for the unity of the colonies and although the Albany conference was called largely to treat with the Indians (150 chiefs of the Six Nations were present) the union of the colonies was the uppermost topic. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented and on July 10, 1754 it was voted to refer the plan to the constituents for consideration.

That Franklin's plan of union made a deep impression is proven by a news item which appeared in the *Boston Gazette* July 23, 1754, as follows:

"This day seven o'clock came to town the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Judge of probate for this County and one of the commissioners to the late conference at Albany. We are informed: That the Indians had all left the city in a good temper, but that a much smaller number attended the interview than heretofore had been usual. But that the commissioners from the several governments were unanimously of the opinion that a union of the Colonies was absolutely necessary, etc., etc."

Having made this excellent impression, the great unionist continued his efforts for colonial unity, although over Example of 20 years elapsed before Statesmanship fore he finally succeeded in bringing out the necessary coalition of the states. Franklin finally brought out a plan for the confederation of the American colonies which was a remarkable example of the wisdom and far-seeing statesmanship of that leading patriot. The plan was presented at the



FRANKLIN THE "STATESMAN" AND "PRINTER."

second general Congress of the colonies held in Philadelphia in 1775.

Franklin fully realized the necessity for practical union in order to deal successfully with the great political problems which confronted the colonies in their relations with Great Britain and other countries. In no other connection did Franklin manifest a higher sense of true diplomacy than in the provisions he submitted to encourage the adoption of his plan by the colonies.

His plan was based on the principle of self-government. It provided ample latitude for each colony to work out the problems of its local governmental organization with due reference to the differing conditions as they existed in each colony or state. But upon certain features of government affecting inter-colonial and foreign relations, such as general commerce, currency, army, postal matters and federal credit, a plan of cooperation was to be instituted whereby all the colonies should make this temporary confederation paramount on all matters pertaining to the good of the associated colonies, considered as a unit.

Franklin knew that on matters of minor local importance to each separate colony there must be a proper freedom to exercise judgment untrammelled by federal design. But matters affecting the general government of the colonies were to be carefully studied out and enforced by the federation as a unit.

Take, for instance, postal affairs. It was necessary for the good of the entire association of colonies that there should be a uniform system of Mail Service transmitting mail matter within each colony and between the colonies and to foreign countries upon which all of the people should cooperate. The confederation was not designed to instruct New York city how to police her streets or how to elect mayor and selectmen, but it was to establish how much its residents were to pay for sending a letter from New York to Boston or from Boston to Virginia.

Franklin's plan was a scheme of practical cooperation in which people were to work together on minor local issues according to their own perceptions of their own needs. They were also invited by this plan to adopt and execute the larger cooperative measures to be formulated by the confederation for mutual protection and progress.

This plan was so rational in its appeal to the common sense and needs of the people in respect to both national and local affairs that it was soon adopted. It proved to be a most helpful method of cooperation which enabled the confederation to proceed as a unit in its negotiations with Great Britain and finally in securing a political separation. Had Franklin not been fully aware of the necessity of perpetuating self-government among the colonial states he could never have secured their adoption of the plan.

The methods which Franklin studied out and proposed were formulated with due reference to their practicability and uniform application to all the colonies. None of them were the products of snap

judgment or hasty conclusions, but were the slow evolution of thoughtful consideration, and were often severely tested by strenuous objection before they were adopted.

This circumstance in the history of the foundation of our government constitutes a strong and effective illustration of the wisdom displayed by the leaders of the independence movement in appealing to the instinct of self-government in order to secure the proper cooperation of the colonies.

Franklin's part in bringing about this working consolidation of the colonies proves that he was the great Unionist of the movement, and one of the greatest of the men whose lives illumined the history of the independence period with the light of God-given wisdom, perseverance and courage.

The light and shade of Franklin's character were strongly contrasted in some circumstances attending his long acquaintance with William Strahan, a London printer. A business experience in 1743 brought together the two great promoters of "the art preservative of all arts" and a friendship commenced which endured for many decades. Strahan was later appointed printer to the King and was elected to Parliament about the time independence was first being agitated in America.

The two printers thoroughly enjoyed the friendship and frequently exchanged letters of wit and wisdom. While living in London, Franklin wrote his "Letter to Strahan" and a note commenting on political conditions, which included the following humorous statements: "You were then at the head of your profession and soon afterward became a member of Parliament. I was then agent for a few provinces, and now act for them all. But we have risen by different modes. I as a republican printer always liked a form well planned down; being averse to those overbearing letters that hold their heads so high as to hinder their neighbors from appearing."

"You as a monarchist chose to work on crown paper, and found it profitable; while I worked upon pro patria (often indeed called foolscap) with no less advantage. Both our heaps hold out very well and we seem to make a pretty good day's work of it. With regard to public affairs (to continue in the same style), it seems to me that the compositors in your chapel* do not cast off their copy well, nor perfectly understand imposing; their forms, too, are continuously pestered by the outs and doubles that are not very easy to be corrected. And I think they were wrong in laying aside some faces and particularly certain head pieces that would have been both useful and ornamental."

After about 30 years of friendship between the two brother craftsmen it seemed in 1775 as if the differences which arose between the colonies and Great Britain might rupture the friendly lien.

Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, Franklin wrote Strahan a letter which has become famous for its diction. It is now in possession of the state department at Washington. The epistle called attention to the hostilities which were widening the breach, and ended with Franklin's intention to terminate the friendship.

The accompanying reproduction of the last lines of this letter, with signature and seal of the

Letter Was Never Sent to His British Friend which swept over his thoughts on July 5, 1775, and his droll manner of expressing it. But it stands to the credit of the statesman, that upon mature reflection he repented and the letter was never sent to Mr. Strahan. His wisdom was never expressed in bitterness, but in patience, kindness and forbearance.

Franklin always regarded the art of printing as the most important of all his avocations and pursuits. He was always proud of his business and placed

it foremost in affixing titles to his name. His will, which he drew himself, commenced with the following words: "I, Benjamin Franklin, Printer, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France and now President of Pennsylvania," etc.

The natural correlatives of the wisdom of Franklin were his good nature and ability to find the humorous side of any question which would permit a reasonable side step from the path of dignified procedure. While his range of thought abounded with wit and anecdote, he was intensely practical in his observations and business affairs.

Even the records of history were never interesting to him unless they pointed to some method or art which could be applied for the benefit of mankind. His philanthropy was reasonable and practical. His researches were never fragmentary and purposeless, but usually with some practical good in view. He wrote: "I must confess that if I could find in any Italian travels a recipe for making Parmese cheese, it would give me more satisfaction than a transcript of any inscription, from any old stone whatever."

This inclination to see the practical side of all circumstances and to use the salt of wit to season his observations, was well indicated after his first sea voyage to England. The vessel which carried him across the ocean was wrecked or disabled off the coast in the English channel, because of faulty coast lights. The passengers were taken off the boat near Falmouth very much tried by the delay and discomforts of the mishap.

Franklin finally reached London safely and in writing of the circumstances he expressed much gratitude for his deliverance, and stated the way in which he would like to prove his thanksgiving. He wrote:

"If I were a devout Catholic, I would vow to build a chapel to some saint. But as I am not, if I were to vow at all, it would be to build a lighthouse!" In this dry statement we find the true keynote of the religion of the great Unionist. He often declared during his life that God governs the universe by his providence, and that "the most acceptable service we render to Him is doing good to His other children." Therefore his ideas of gratitude for mercies received took the form of practical works of benefit to his fellow-men.

But Franklin's expressions of gratitude never took form in a lighthouse to keep the sailors off the rocky shores of Falmouth. It must have, and did have, a larger expanse of waters to enlighten the English channel. His gratitude for "numberless mercies from God" was erected in the great

A Government union of the American colonies. From that structure, built on the rock of human liberty largely through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, the light of intelligence has been reflecting for nearly a century and a half over the restless waters of human government, and warning all peoples off the rocks of injustice, disunion, greed, anarchy and mad ambitions.

When we review all the consequences which followed during the eventful life of Franklin, who shall say that although he made no vow "to erect a material memorial of his safe deliverance at Falmouth, his practical sense of gratitude was the means whereby the world has been brightened by a light that will never perish?"

*"Chapel" was a term applied to printing offices, because printing was first carried on in England in a chapel near Westminster Abbey.

ROOSEVELT PARTY MEMBER IS BACK

Warrington Dawson Will Lecture and Oyster Bay Is Preparing Welcome to Its Citizen on Return Home.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—A member of ex-President Roosevelt's African party, Warrington Dawson, has just concluded a two days' stay at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Dawson expects to lecture upon his African trip in New York.

Colonel Roosevelt will receive a great reception upon his return home in about four months. Preparations are being discussed by Oyster Bay folk now. Mrs. Roosevelt, it is understood, will sail for Europe in March and return with him.

NEW YORK.—The part Colonel Roosevelt will play in politics after his return is the subject of speculation here, at Albany and in Washington. It has been said he aspires to the governorship again. Another rumor says he hopes to succeed Senator Depew at Washington. The latest report is that Representative W. W. Cocks of Long Island will retire in favor of the ex-President, who would succeed Speaker Cannon.

WATER CONTROL FOR THE STATES

WASHINGTON.—Senator Carter, after a conference with several western governors who were in Washington this week attending the governors' conference, has prepared a bill authorizing the issuance of patents to states for public lands chiefly valuable for the development of water power. He announced that he would present the bill to Congress on Monday. In effect Mr. Carter's measure would turn over to the state the whole question of developing water power.

Mr. Employer

CAN YOU AFFORD

To overlook the opportunity which The Monitor offers for obtaining good help?

MAKE KNOWN

YOUR HELP WANTS; they will be read by the class of people you are anxious to reach

The Monitor Free Employment Exchange

Is Open to All

Mr. Wage-Earner

IF YOU ARE OUT OF WORK

Send in your "Ad." We receive no pay for this service.

It Is Yours for the Asking

Fill out the Blank and send it in for a week's FREE INSERTION. Address

The Christian Science Monitor
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston

You and I were
long friends — You are now my one
my — and

I am, Yours,
B. Franklin

A LETTER FRANKLIN NEVER SENT.

Subscription of message to British friend which the philosopher repented of writing. Part of the message written by Benjamin Franklin to William Strahan of London on July 5, 1775.

Neckwear, Gloves and Belts

By Mme. Murielle Loeb
(Copyright, 1909, by Murielle Loeb.)

PARIS—A dainty vogue that will surely arrive in America this spring at the latest is that of wearing a long pleated frill of batiste down the front of one's tailored gown, just in the opening; these frill-jabots reach as low as the waistline and they are worn just in the manner of the ordinary jabots.

These new frills are being shown in Paris and London in all the colors; in pale blue and in pale pink they are particularly attractive, being edged with a tiny narrow edging of lace or just hemstitched.

Some are composed of printed striped fabrics, such as white with a dark blue stripe running through, and in many cases these come with a stiff collar to match, or with a soft unstarched collar and wide turned-back cuffs. These frills are shown in cretonne of old-world design.

This frilling is not sold by the yard as the plain white frilling is sold, but in regular made-jabot lengths, that start and finish very narrow and widen out toward the middle.

Some very pretty new jabots are made of net very heavily hand-embroidered in heavy design; the net is pure white edged with Val and the jabot is made in three-fall style, while the embroidery is done in imitation of a wide border; these are very handsome and quite expensive.

Embroidered net jabots in colors are also shown, but do not find the favor that the white ones do.

A great many dresses will be made with three-quarter length sleeves the coming spring and there is no doubt that long gloves will be worn. On the other hand, many dresses and waists especially, will be made with long sleeves, and short gloves will be worn with these. It is thought in Paris that long gloves (silk of course) will have to match the gown, but that when the sleeves of the gown are long, short white gloves will be worn.

Long suede gloves are the leaders;

these in natural chamois color, worn very shabby, are the most seen, and this is what will probably be the case in America during the early spring. In the summer, however, sleeves will most undoubtedly be short again and by midsummer they will probably be very short, so that long gloves will become the proper thing.

There seems to be but little doubt that long chamois gloves will be popular for some time the coming spring, that is, until the weather changes, while the very fine chamois-colored suedes, in both long and short lengths, will also have a good demand during the early days.

Belts will again be greatly in vogue the coming spring, and the new styles are particularly attractive. One of the foremost novelties is a suede belt that is edged or bordered with satin ribbon; this belt comes in every imaginable color, and it fastens sometimes with a suede covered square buckle, or with a ribbon covered buckle.

Suede belts will be worn both spring and summer; they will always have to match the waist and skirt, both of which will harmonize in color. For instance, with a pale blue linen skirt and pale blue lingerie hand-embroidered waist, a pale blue suede belt will be worn, while with a dark blue serge skirt and blue taffeta waist, the same belt in dark blue will be necessary.

Folded satin belts finished with medalion or miniature buckles are another novelty and these also come in every color, but speaking generally leather belts will be worn with white waists and colored skirts.

A pretty novelty is a belt that is composed of suede, and shirred on to an elastic foundation, so that it clasps the waists, but at the same time has no elastic appearance, which is something that would not be tolerated this season.

Hand-embroidered linen belts, in very heavy linen, come in all the dark colors, and the buckles of these are linen covered also; in bright scarlet these are most attractive looking. Belts are cut quite plain without any points or curves this season; they are also rather narrower.

Art, Artists and Their Work

NOTE—Articles on art, concisely written, are welcome to the art columns of The Christian Science Monitor. They should reach the managing editor's office not later than Thursday. The art features appear on Saturdays each week.

Sergeant Kendall's Paintings.

An exhibition of paintings by the American "man of the hour" in the art world, Mr. Sergeant Kendall, who has taken prizes ever since the year 1893, when he received a medal at the Chicago World's Fair, is to be seen at the Vose gallery, 320 Boylston street.

Mr. Kendall received honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1891. At that time he was but 22 years old and his work astonished the artists, the critics and the public. In 1894 he won the Lippincott prize at the Pennsylvania Academy and in 1896-97 received honorable mentions at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition and at the Omaha Exposition.

At the Worcester Exposition, 1900, he won the second prize and the same year the bronze medal at the Pittsburg Exposition. Besides these, he secured the silver medal from the Paris Exposition for his work in bronze. Again in 1901 he received the bronze medal and the second prize at Worcester and a silver medal, bronze medal and honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition, besides the Shaw prize from the Society of American Artists in New York.

He followed up the prize winning in 1903 with securing the Shaw fund purchase and in 1904 took the gold medal at the St. Louis world's fair. These and other prize winnings indicate high attainments, for prizes are not won by accident, nor careers made through chance.

Lovers of beautiful pictures may enjoy for two weeks longer (until Feb. 5), free access to the Vose galleries where Mr. Kendall displays 48 subjects. Some of the prize takers are here and one does not for a moment question the judgment of the bestowal of the honors upon works of such sterling merit.

They were all executed during the past decade and show at once that the painter has sentiment, consummate craftsmanship and a finesse that is not overwrought, but carried to just the right degree of finish for the proper observation of the work from the right focal point.

These paintings are of children and domestic situations and are full of that wholesome sentiment that appeals to right minded people. There is nothing overdrawn or strained about them and the perfect naturalness of the groupings and extraordinary skill in the drawing is carried to that point of felicity that is born of a refined instinct which alone could admit of such perfect balance and of depicting the quiet joys of home life without "falling down" with over sentimentality.

Mr. Kendall wisely exhibits canvases that contain few, if any, errors. Whatever processes he may struggle through in arriving at results he keeps to himself. His decorative sense is blended to an unusual degree with a sympathy towards the refined life of the home. One feels that his own environment is an ideal one and that he tells his every day story in a way that is uplifting and at times fairly entrancing.

One of these canvases "The End of Day" (1) is that of a mother and child, appealing as to the mind, in its brooding care of the mother, who holds the child at the quiet evening hour.

The latest work is called "Alison" (18), representing a finely posed group of two children and their mother, the attention centered upon the youngest, who is being held while the other child stands by looking into its face.

Two children and dog pictures are ably treated and the picture lent by the National Museum, called "An Interlude" (9) is full of charm and quiet life that is wholesome and enduring. "Rosemary" (10) is a well-painted head of a woman with the face turned toward the right shoulder.

The portraits of men, of which there are three, are strong and dignified. The landscapes are numerous and all in a sober key and evidently painted from the portraitist's palette rather than the landscapist's. They are broad and strong and contribute a minor note to the exhibition.

Mr. Kendall is fully as successful in portraiture as in his other pictures and the ensemble indicates work, temperament, refinement and success together with the conviction that further laurels are to be won.

Edward Darley Boit's Paintings.

At the gallery of Doll & Richards, 73 Newbury street, a collection of oil paintings was opened to public view yesterday. The artist, Mr. Boit, has been known to Boston art lovers for some years, but his work publicly shown heretofore has been executed in water colors.

The present ensemble is the result of studies made in the vicinity of the artist's estate in Italy. This villa, with its acres of land among the hills of Tuscany, affords an opportunity for the landscape painter that is rich in materials of trees and hill masses, floating clouds and series of vistas in every direction. "Sernitoio" is the name of the estate.

"Afternoon Among the Apennines" (11) is a broad expanse of cloud shadowed hills, broad, strong and dignified in treatment. "Summer morning in the Woods" is a canvas in which the sun is well expressed and the treatment of tree masses admirable. They have the unusual quality of being open so that the vision penetrates through the foliage to the landscape beyond.

The general tone of the exhibition is of sobriety and thoroughly good landscape work. There is no attempt to produce startling effects and the generally subdued key of each subject serves to dignify the exhibition and invite the visitor to give the works much more than a passing glance.

Some of the painter's water color feeling is transmitted here, but habits of color are common to most artists and in this case nothing is lost of truth. The pictures remain on view until Feb. 2.

Etchings by Whistler.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a series of etchings by Whistler was inaugurated on the 15th of this month to continue till Feb. 25. The prints are numbered and classified as regards states according to "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Etchings and Dry-points of James Abbott McNeill Whistler," by Howard Mansfield, Chicago: The Caxton Club, CMX.

There are 280 of them, and they occupy 42 cases. Whistler's first etchings were made in 1854, in the engraving di-

The growth of the school has been

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S ORIGINAL, INDIVIDUAL AND PRACTICAL FASHION MAGAZINE
FOR SALE OF ALL BOOKSELLERS, JANUARY 25th

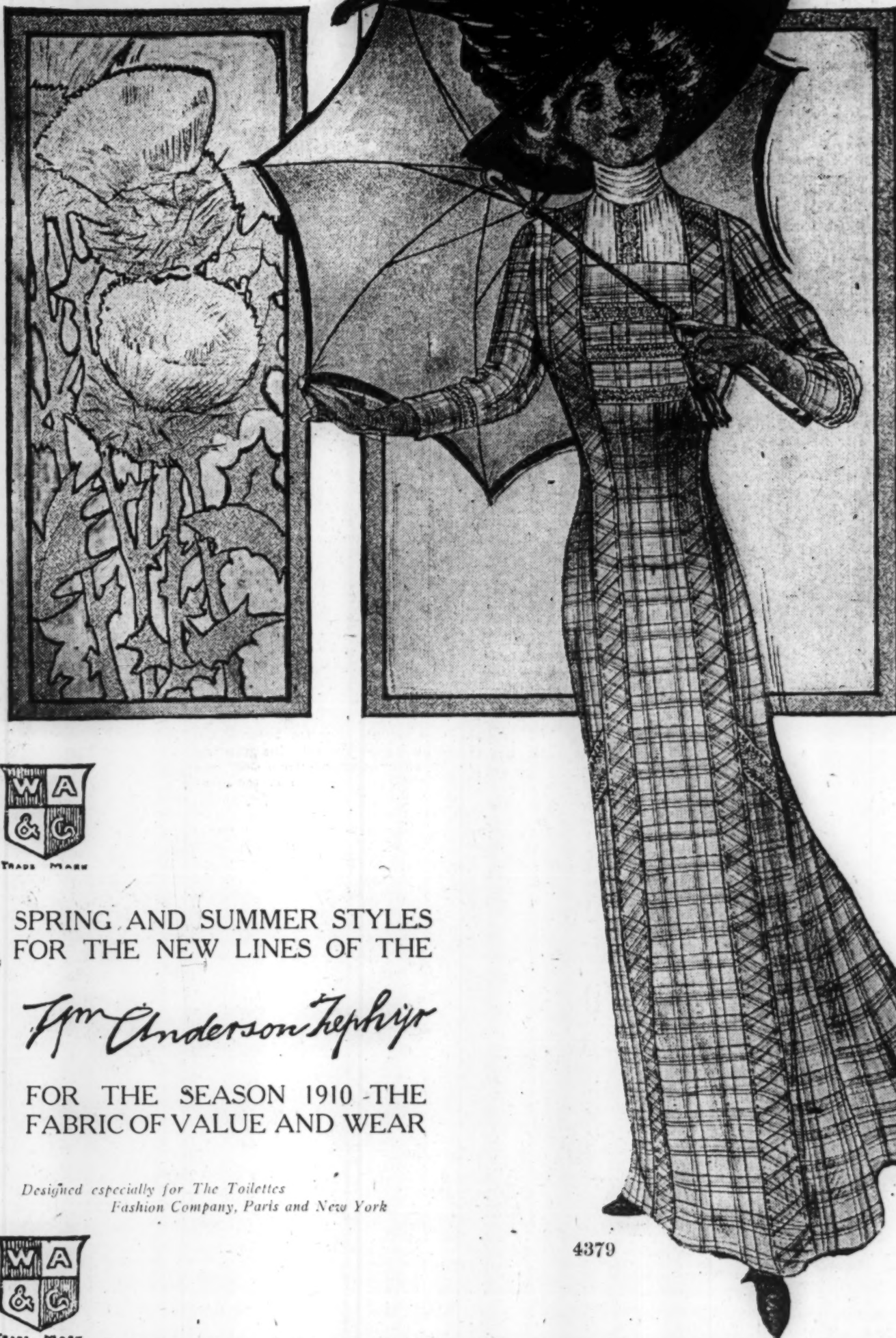
VOL. XXXI. No. 3.

MARCH, 1910.

Toilettes

25 CENTS A COPY
Subscription, \$2.00 a Year

Telephone, 7041 Madison Sq.

A Bazar of Fashion and General
Information Concerning
Women's WearSPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
FOR THE NEW LINES OF THE

Wm. Anderson Zephyr

FOR THE SEASON 1910 THE
FABRIC OF VALUE AND WEARDesigned especially for The Toilettes
Fashion Company, Paris and New York

4379

The Wm. Anderson
Zephyr Album contain-
ing Spring and Summer
Styles for 1910 will be
ready for distribution
about January 1st. Ask
your retailer for a copy.

(For description and back see page 48)

For the Spring and Summer of Wm. Anderson Zephyr
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TOILETTES FASHION CO., 236-238 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Send Your Subscription Now—Dept. "A" Toilettes Fashion Co. (Inc.), 236-238 Fifth Avenue, New York

vision of the United States coast survey. The following year he removed to Paris and during his long career produced many works through this medium. The prints here shown, cover the entire period and varieties of the artist's etchings though not comprising the complete list of his works in this line.

Bela L. Pratt is modeling a design for a monument to be erected by the army nurses of Boston. The monument is intended for one of Boston's public parks.

Work at Chicago Art Institute.

The Chicago Record-Herald says: The Chicago Art Institute is receiving recognition from all parts of the world. The list of students for 1910, given out yesterday by Ralph Holmes, registrar, shows that 38 states and five foreign countries are represented among the 1742 students. Less than one third of these are from Chicago and Illinois.

The figures prove that the dream of the Art Institute officials of making it the national school of art is by no means an idle dream.

The growth of the school has been

such that it has been necessary to add greatly to the space for classrooms. New galleries, 700 feet long, which open into many works through this medium. The prints here shown, cover the entire period and varieties of the artist's etchings though not comprising the complete list of his works in this line.

Exhibition at Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis Star says: More than 12,000 people have seen the Saint Gaudens sculpture at the Herron Institute since it opened on the night of Dec. 25. This is well over the attendance of any other similar period of time since the institute opened its doors some years ago. The nearest approach to it was for the month of September, 1908, when about 11,000 people saw the Tisot Old Testament pictures.

The Pennsylvania Academy.

Portraits of women will have a prominent part in the one hundred and fifth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which opens this evening, with a private view, and which will be thrown open to the public the

following day, and remain open for about two months.

The leading artists of this country, both painters and sculptors, will have work on exhibition, and it is expected that this display of the academy will be the best ever held in the long list of exhibitions.

Art Students League of New York.

These officers have been elected by the Art Students League of New York for the ensuing year: President, Robert A. Nesbit; vice-presidents, E. Charlton Fortune and Aime B. Titus; board of control, A. A. D. Smith, G. V. B. Hale and E. L. Chase.

Art Movement in Mexico.

Various families prominent in Mexican society have applied to Mc. Justo Sierra, secretary of public instruction and fine arts, with the recommendation that his department purchase a collection of old pictures by well-known painters, as well as certain copies by artists no less notable, the approximate value of the aforesaid collection being in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

COLLEGE GIVEN
CELTIC LIBRARY

LONDON — London University will soon become the owner of the finest private library of works dealing with Celtic literature in existence, that recently given by Prof. Whitley Stokes to his daughters. They have presented the library to the university, and the gift has been accepted with gratitude by the Senate.

All the Irish and other Celtic works published during the professor's life which are of any value are to be found in the collection.

BURBANK PLANTS
ON NEW GROUNDS

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The grounds of the new courthouse are to be artistically laid out, and by way of compliment to Luther Burbank, as this has been his home for over 30 years, a number of his beautiful shrub and flower creations will enter into the scheme.

FOSTER & BROS.
Picture Framing
4 Park Square
Boston

TOKIO TO INSPECT
AMERICAN GOODS

PHILADELPHIA—Trade between the United States and Japan will be stimulated by means of a permanent exhibit of several thousand manufactured articles, which Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, has collected and will send to that country within a month.

GEORGE CRABBE, THE ENGLISH POET

Sidelights on a Useful and Benevolent Career.

"Had I thy pencil, Crabbe (when thou hast done, late may it be . . . It will, like Prospero's staff, be hurled fifty fathoms in the earth), I would portray the Italian—now I cannot."

THE above oft-quoted passage from Rogers' "Italy" is an indication of the enviable reputation which Crabbe enjoyed during the latter part of his career. Then ensued a period when he was almost totally neglected. Within little more than a generation there has been a Crabbe revival, several fine memoirs have been written, his works have been sumptuously published in full, with punctilious editing, and Edward Fitzgerald has placed him among the "immortals" with his admiring phrases—"the everlasting Crabbe," and "my dear old Crabbe." Yet, even now, an expression of polite blankness will sometimes overspread the features of very intelligent people when his name as poet is mentioned. Yet his work persists in a way that can only be accounted for by the presence in it of that true genius which alone gives enduringness to the written page.

Crabbe was not an artist in the sense of that veneration for the art of poetry which regards it as an end in itself, and he seems to have had no power to discriminate his work, to know the good from the bad. All was written with the same industry and published with the same seriousness. Neither had he any perception of the significance of his work, or of its effect upon the public, except as his success was registered tangibly, by pecuniary or other tokens. Yet this was not stolidity nor denseness.

A high degree of sensitiveness to impression must have been his who could write the photographic descriptions of scenery and portrayals of character with which his works abound; and touches like this,

"These white and blessed days that softly shine . . ."

or this,

"Much as I longed to see the maid I loved

Through scenes so glorious I at leisure moved.

For there are times when we do not obey

The master passion—when we yet delay—

When absence, soon to end, we yet prolong

And dally with our wish, although so strong."

are not the revelations of an unawakened nature.

It has even been gravely weighed whether Crabbe was a poet at all. Those who look solely for sweetness in poetry, for romance and lofty flights of imagination, for musical

rhyme—and truly all these belong in that fair realm—forget that these

are not the whole.

Keats' famous line

"Beauty is truth—truth, beauty—"

opens the door wide for Crabbe, who was profoundly truthful in all that he

wrote. He has hung gallery after gallery with ingenious portraits.

Charles Lamb said that Hogarth, the painter, who scourged vice with a realistic sternness almost too terrible to be borne, was the Juvenal of art, and Crabbe, in his turn, has been called the "Hogarth of poetry."

Crabbe's stories in verse are the commonplace ones which would be familiar to the humble born country clergyman who entered freely into the lives of his people. He is a painter of human nature as he sees it. He shows how sin disintegrates and selfishness blights. His keynote and sign manual is truthfulness—scrupulous, minute, often tedious, sometimes repellent—truthfulness at the expense of good taste, for which amiable quality he appears to have scant respect as applied to his writing.

Crabbe is undeniably exasperating to his friends and those who would present him in a favorable

light. Such a couplet as this—

"Who'd roast and The Commonplace boiled upon his board; the boast

Of half his victims was his boiled and roast,"

is disconcerting. Neither does the difficulty lessen when one reads of the housewife who

"dropped upon her knees, Heaven in her eyes and in her hands her keys."

And there are a goodly company of just such banalities in his pages, so that when the authors of the "Rejected Addresses" began on Crabbe they had abundant material out of which to frame their most applauded parody.

Crabbe, undeniably, held the mirror too often to what is called the seamy side of human nature. This was partly due to early experiences, and partly to his revolt against the false glamor thrown over village and country life by Goldsmith and Gray, who, with a long line of pastoral poets preceding, took their keynote from Virgil instead of from life.

Crabbe's avowed intention to make the actual conditions known was not without high purpose. He was always preeminently the poet of the poor, and to him no problem was ever so urgent as the alleviation of their hardships.

He was born (1754) in the hamlet of Aldborough, Suffolk, at that time a squalid village of two unpaved, scrambling streets, lined with rows of rude and unkempt houses.

The nature of the coast and the constant encroachments of the sea were such that whether

Work of Villagers as laborers or Was Hard fishermen, it was

And Unremitting but a scant subsistence "the village"

lagers earned. Then there was a settled sense among them that the elements were enemies, "cruel" they said. Frequent shipwrecks, the smuggling lure for their young men, and the outrages of the press gang fostered this melancholy.

And not alone the sky and sea, but "man's inhumanity to man" lay heavily upon them.

The eighteenth century had not much fitness to receive the blessing of "Him that considereth the poor," and Aldborough was out of the current of such philanthropic impulses as were awakening.

Farmers were prosperous, but laborers

were ill paid, and economic matters so mismanaged that the almshouse loomed ever but a step ahead.

Crabbe's father, a clever man of rudimentary education, the collector of salt duties at Aldborough, was made magistrate and church warden, and for many years enjoyed the respect given to a man of useful character somewhat above his fellows in intelligence. He was a good mathematician, and used to read Milton and Young aloud to his family.

He took a magazine, the poetry pages of which were devoured by the younger George. In later years, a morose tendency of the father, coupled with the drinking habit, made the home life, as George Crabbe chiefly remembered it, unhappy and at times terrifying.

All these things sank deep into the impressionable youthful memory of the future spokesman

of his people and Mother's Piousness must be taken into account when his a Christian Life writings are judged.

His mother, a good woman, of the type which lacks the power of expression, gave her children the priceless example of a Christian life.

"She showed the heavenly way, and in his youth Pressed on his yielding mind the gospel truth."

It is of her he thus speaks in "Silford Hall," and in other poems where a sweet and sacred presence is embodied as somebody's mother.

The boy's taste for verses led him to explore the neighbors' cabins for ballads, and these, when scarcely out of infancy, he would recite to rapturous audiences

of ancient dames and veterans of the sea now anchored in the chimney corner.

His father, recognizing something above the common in the lad, sadly disappointed though he was that a son of his could never learn to handle a boat skilfully, put George to two schools, and gave him the meager education possible; and so good a pupil was he that at 15 years he was regarded in the town with some awe, as one who had "larnin'."

Then began what has been called the heroic period of the future poet's life.

Seven years he spent

Apprenticed to as apprentice

Two Callings He to two apothecaries,

Later Abandoned learning a business

for which he had no talent or taste, because it was his father's desire. Then, as village surgeon, a post for which he was ill-fitted and knew it, he did his duty with persevering fidelity under most trying circumstances until at last this work was firmly laid aside forever.

In 1789 he went up to London with, for his only assets, a few pounds of borrowed money and some manuscript poems; for through all these years of distasteful work he had been writing and had achieved considerable local reputation.

In London, under vicissitudes such as had driven more than one budding author into fatal discouragement or evil ways, he exhibited a trust in God, a fortitude and humility, and a steadfast confidence in his destined work which at last brought its reward.

Under the patronage of the great-hearted Edmund Burke, who perceived how much better suited he was to the church than to the profession of medicine, he applied himself assiduously to study and so far supplemented the deficiencies of his early education as to be admitted to holy orders, and he sent back to his native town as curate.

Before leaving London, he published "The Library," with the assistance of Burke, the whole story of whose kindness to Crabbe makes a noble chapter in the statesman's brilliant history.

But it was "The Village," published in 1783, which gave him his place as an eminent poet, announcing as it did

Poem "The Village" Gave Him

that the first Place of Eminence true realist since

Chaucer had arrived. The village is Aldborough but slightly disguised. The poem is racy of the soil from which it sprang—a series of sober and somber pictures. Written in the heroic couplet which Pope had consecrated, and from which Crabbe rarely deviated, it was something of a challenge.

"to paint the cot, As truth will paint it, and as bards will not."

"The Village" brought its author not only fame but money; from that time he was free from the pecuniary stress which had always been his lot.

It was characteristic of Crabbe's peculiar inability to understand his own genius, that, apparently unconscious of the superior original vein he had opened up in "The Village," he should in his next poem "The Newspaper," revert to the conventional topic of all his earlier work.

Yet the poem has its excellences, and anticipates much that has since been written of the traits of newspaperdom.

of 1910-11. Except for the home of the New York cotton exchange the Memphis structure will have no equal in the buildings devoted to that purpose and will tower above any office building in the South.

It will be 18 stories, exclusive of a double basement and a roof garden. The two top floors and the roof have already been leased by the famous Chickasaw Guards Club.

FORESEES NIAGARA AS IRON DISTRICT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—That the Niagara frontier is destined to become the iron and steel producing center for the Atlantic seaboard and the eastern states, is the prediction of Norman D. Fish, a well-known lawyer of this state. In a recent address in this city he cited as evidence of this statement the fact that during the past eight years at least one iron and steel producing concern has been added each year to those already located in the district.

In speaking of the development of Tonawanda and Elkport creeks he said that when the barge canal is completed these waterways will be increased in depth, making them navigable for distances of 12 and five miles respectively. This will open up for development a territory of 25,000 acres, the greater part of which is within four miles of Buffalo.

BUFFALO PROTEST ON SLEEPER RATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Club of this city has asked the interstate commerce commission to investigate and regulate what it terms the unreasonable prices charged for berths on Pullman cars. It points out that it costs \$3 for a berth between Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 535 miles, while from Buffalo to Boston, which is about the same distance, the cost is but \$2.50. It costs \$2 from Buffalo to New York, and \$2.50 from New York to Baltimore, a much shorter distance. The club also points out the injustice of charging the same rates for upper and lower berths.

SEARCH CONTINUES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After serving for a quarter of a century as the home of the third largest association of cotton dealers, the Memphis Cotton Exchange building has been razed to make way for a greater and more modern structure. It was the intention of the cotton exchange membership to preserve among its archives and historical mementoes the corner-stone of the old building, but no particular member was instructed to take care of the matter, and the building was almost entirely wrecked before the president bethought him to ask the contractor to save the stone.

Since the request was finally made, however, every effort has been made to locate the corner-stone, by tunneling under the debris at all four corners, but without success. As is customary in the erection of buildings of such importance, the various things sealed up within the corner-stone are of considerable historical importance, and no expense will be spared in the effort to bring the stone to light.

The merchants' exchange, with a membership even larger than the cotton men's, is also interested in the search as the two bodies occupied opposite wings in the old building and the Merchants Association owns a large block of stock in the new edifice.

On the old site, occupying a ground space of (approximately) 75 by 150 feet, the new building will be erected, if all goes as planned, in time for the season

of 1910-11. Except for the home of the New York cotton exchange the Memphis structure will have no equal in the buildings devoted to that purpose and will tower above any office building in the South.

It will be 18 stories, exclusive of a double basement and a roof garden. The two top floors and the roof have already been leased by the famous Chickasaw Guards Club.

FORESEES NIAGARA AS IRON DISTRICT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—That the Niagara frontier is destined to become the iron and steel producing center for the Atlantic seaboard and the eastern states, is the prediction of Norman D. Fish, a well-known lawyer of this state. In a recent address in this city he cited as evidence of this statement the fact that during the past eight years at least one iron and steel producing concern has been added each year to those already located in the district.

In speaking of the development of Tonawanda and Elkport creeks he said that when the barge canal is completed these waterways will be increased in depth, making them navigable for distances of 12 and five miles respectively. This will open up for development a territory of 25,000 acres, the greater part of which is within four miles of Buffalo.

BUFFALO PROTEST ON SLEEPER RATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Club of this city has asked the interstate commerce commission to investigate and regulate what it terms the unreasonable prices charged for berths on Pullman cars. It points out that it costs \$3 for a berth between Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 535 miles, while from Buffalo to Boston, which is about the same distance, the cost is but \$2.50. It costs \$2 from Buffalo to New York, and \$2.50 from New York to Baltimore, a much shorter distance. The club also points out the injustice of charging the same rates for upper and lower berths.

SEARCH CONTINUES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After serving for a quarter of a century as the home of the third largest association of cotton dealers, the Memphis Cotton Exchange building has been razed to make way for a greater and more modern structure. It was the intention of the cotton exchange membership to preserve among its archives and historical mementoes the corner-stone of the old building, but no particular member was instructed to take care of the matter, and the building was almost entirely wrecked before the president bethought him to ask the contractor to save the stone.

Since the request was finally made, however, every effort has been made to locate the corner-stone, by tunneling under the debris at all four corners, but without success. As is customary in the erection of buildings of such importance, the various things sealed up within the corner-stone are of considerable historical importance, and no expense will be spared in the effort to bring the stone to light.

The merchants' exchange, with a membership even larger than the cotton men's, is also interested in the search as the two bodies occupied opposite wings in the old building and the Merchants Association owns a large block of stock in the new edifice.

On the old site, occupying a ground space of (approximately) 75 by 150 feet, the new building will be erected, if all goes as planned, in time for the season

of ancient dames and veterans of the sea now anchored in the chimney corner.

His father, recognizing something above the common in the lad, sadly disappointed though he was that a son of his could never learn to handle a boat skilfully, put George to two schools, and gave him the meager education possible; and so good a pupil was he that at 15 years he was regarded in the town with some awe, as one who had "larnin'."

Then began what has been called the heroic period of the future poet's life.

Seven years he spent

Apprenticed to as apprentice

Two Callings He to two apothecaries,

Later Abandoned learning a business

for which he had no talent or taste, because it was his father's desire. Then, as village surgeon, a post for which he was ill-fitted and knew it, he did his duty with persevering fidelity under most trying circumstances until at last this work was firmly laid aside forever.

In 1789 he went up to London with, for his only assets, a few pounds of borrowed money and some manuscript poems; for through all these years of distasteful work he had been writing and had achieved considerable local reputation.

In London, under vicissitudes such as had driven more than one budding author into fatal discouragement or evil ways, he exhibited a trust in God, a fortitude and humility, and a steadfast confidence in his destined work which at last brought its reward.

Under the patronage of the great-hearted Edmund Burke, who perceived how much better suited he was to the church than to the profession of medicine, he applied himself assiduously to study and so far supplemented the deficiencies of his early education as to be admitted to holy orders, and he sent back to his native town as curate.

Before leaving London, he published "The Library," with the assistance of Burke, the whole story of whose kindness to Crabbe makes a noble chapter in the statesman's brilliant history.

But it was "The Village," published in 1783, which gave him his place as an eminent poet, announcing as it did

Poem "The Village" Gave Him

that the first Place of Eminence true realist since

Chaucer had arrived. The village is Aldborough but slightly disguised. The poem is racy of the soil from which it sprang—a series of sober and somber pictures. Written in the heroic couplet which Pope had consecrated, and from which Crabbe rarely deviated, it was something of a challenge.

"to paint the cot, As truth will paint it, and as bards will not."

"The Village" brought its author not only fame but money; from that time he was free from the pecuniary stress which had always been his lot.

It was characteristic of Crabbe's peculiar inability to understand his own genius, that, apparently unconscious of the superior original vein he had opened up in "The Village," he should in his next poem "The Newspaper," revert to the conventional topic of all his earlier work.

Yet the poem has its excellences, and anticipates much that has since been written of the traits of newspaperdom.

of 1910-11. Except for the home of the New York cotton exchange the Memphis structure will have no equal in the buildings devoted to that purpose and will tower above any office building in the South.

It will be 18 stories, exclusive of a double basement and a roof garden. The two top floors and the roof have already been leased by the famous Chickasaw Guards Club.

FORESEES NIAGARA AS IRON DISTRICT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—That the Niagara frontier is destined to become the iron and steel producing center for the Atlantic seaboard and the eastern states, is the prediction of Norman D. Fish, a well-known lawyer of this state. In a recent address in this city he cited as evidence of this statement the fact that during the past eight years at least one iron and steel producing concern has been added each year to those already located in the district.

In speaking of the development of Tonawanda and Elkport creeks he said that when the barge canal is completed these waterways will be increased in depth, making them navigable for distances of 12 and five miles respectively. This will open up for development a territory of 25,000 acres, the greater part of which is within four miles of Buffalo.

BUFFALO PROTEST ON SLEEPER RATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Club of this city has asked the interstate commerce commission to investigate and regulate what it terms the unreasonable prices charged for berths on Pullman cars. It points out that it costs \$3 for a berth between Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 535 miles, while from Buffalo to Boston, which is about the same distance, the cost is but \$2.50. It costs \$2 from Buffalo to New York, and \$2.50 from New York to Baltimore, a much shorter distance. The club also points out the injustice of charging the same rates for upper and lower berths.

SEARCH CONTINUES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After serving for a quarter of a century as the home of the third largest association of cotton dealers, the Memphis Cotton Exchange building has been razed to make way for a greater and more modern structure. It was the intention of the cotton exchange membership to preserve among its archives and historical mementoes the corner-stone of the old building, but no particular member was instructed to take care of the matter, and the building was almost entirely wrecked before the president bethought him to ask the contractor to save the stone.

Since the request was finally made, however, every effort has been made to locate the corner-stone, by tunneling under the debris at all four corners, but without success. As is customary in the erection of buildings of such importance, the various things sealed up within the corner-stone are of considerable historical importance, and no expense will be spared in the effort to bring the stone to light.

The merchants' exchange, with a membership even larger than the cotton men's, is also interested in the search as the two bodies occupied opposite wings in the old building and the Merchants Association owns a large block of stock in the new edifice.

On the old site, occupying a ground space of (approximately) 75 by 150 feet, the new building will be erected, if all goes as planned, in time for the season

of ancient dames and veterans of the sea now anchored in the chimney corner.

His father, recognizing something above the common in the lad, sadly disappointed though he was that a son of his could never learn to handle a boat skilfully, put George to two schools, and gave him the meager education possible; and so good a pupil was he that at 15 years he was regarded in the town with some awe, as one who had "larnin'."

Then began what has been called the heroic period of the future poet's life.

Seven years he spent

Apprenticed to as apprentice

Two Callings He to two apothecaries,

Later Abandoned learning a business

for which he had no talent or taste, because it was his father's desire. Then, as village surgeon, a post for which he was ill-fitted and knew it, he did his duty with persevering fidelity under most trying circumstances until at last this work was firmly laid aside forever.

In 1789 he went up to London with, for his only assets, a few pounds of borrowed money and some manuscript poems; for through all these years of distasteful work he had been writing and had achieved considerable local reputation.

In London, under vicissitudes such as had driven more than one budding author into fatal discouragement or evil ways, he exhibited a trust in God, a fortitude and humility, and a steadfast confidence in his destined work which at last brought its reward.

Under the patronage of the great-hearted Edmund Burke, who perceived how much better suited he was to the church than to the profession of medicine, he applied himself assiduously to study and so far supplemented the deficiencies of his early education as to be admitted to holy orders, and he sent back to his native town as curate.

Before leaving London, he published "The Library," with the assistance of Burke, the whole story of whose kindness to Crabbe makes a noble chapter in the statesman's brilliant history.

But it was "The Village," published in 1783, which gave him his place as an eminent poet, announcing as it did

Poem "The Village" Gave Him

that the first Place of Eminence true realist since

Chaucer had arrived. The village is Aldborough but slightly disguised. The poem is racy of the soil from which it sprang—a series of sober and somber pictures. Written in the heroic couplet which Pope had consecrated, and from which Crabbe rarely deviated, it was something of a challenge.

"to paint the cot, As truth will paint it, and as bards will not."

"The Village" brought its author not only fame but money; from that time he was free from the pecuniary stress which had always been his lot.

It was characteristic of Crabbe's peculiar inability to understand his own genius, that, apparently unconscious of the superior original vein he had opened up in "The Village," he should in his next poem "The Newspaper," revert to the conventional topic of all his earlier work.

Yet the poem has its excellences, and anticipates much that has since been written of the traits of newspaperdom.

of 1910-11. Except for the home of the New York cotton exchange the Memphis structure will have no equal in the buildings devoted to that purpose and will tower above any office building in the South.

It will be 18 stories, exclusive of a double basement and a roof garden. The two top floors and the roof have already been leased by the famous Chickasaw Guards Club.

FORESEES NIAGARA AS IRON DISTRICT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—That the Niagara frontier is destined to become the iron and steel producing center for the Atlantic seaboard and the eastern states, is the prediction of Norman D. Fish, a well-known lawyer of this state. In a recent address in this city he cited as evidence of this statement the fact that during the past eight years at least one iron and steel producing concern has been added each year to those already located in the district.

In speaking of the development of Tonawanda and Elkport creeks he said that when the barge canal is completed these waterways will be increased in depth, making them navigable for distances of 12 and five miles respectively. This will open up for development a territory of 25,000 acres, the greater part of which is within four miles of Buffalo.

BUFFALO PROTEST ON SLEEPER RATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Club of this city has asked the interstate commerce commission to investigate and regulate what it terms the unreasonable prices charged for berths on Pullman cars. It points out that it costs \$3 for a berth between Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 535 miles, while from Buffalo to Boston, which is about the same distance, the cost is but \$2.50. It costs \$2 from Buffalo to New York, and \$2.50 from New York to Baltimore, a much shorter distance. The club also points out the injustice of charging the same rates for upper and lower berths.

SEARCH CONTINUES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After serving for a quarter of a century as the home of the third largest association of cotton dealers, the Memphis Cotton Exchange building has been razed to make way for a greater and more modern structure. It was the intention of the cotton exchange membership to preserve among its archives and historical mementoes the corner-stone of the old building, but no particular member was instructed to take care of the matter, and the building was almost entirely wrecked before the president bethought him to ask the contractor to save the stone.

Since the request was finally made, however, every effort has been made to locate the corner-stone, by tunneling under the debris at all four corners, but without success. As is customary in the erection of buildings of such importance, the various things sealed up within the corner-stone are of considerable historical importance, and no expense will be spared in the effort to bring the stone to light.

The merchants' exchange, with a membership even larger than the cotton men's, is also interested in the search as the two bodies occupied opposite wings in the old building and the Merchants Association owns a large block of stock in the new edifice.

On the old site, occupying a ground space of (approximately) 75 by 150 feet, the new building will be erected, if all goes as planned, in time for the season

of ancient dames and veterans of the sea now anchored in the chimney corner.

His father, recognizing something above the common in the lad, sadly disappointed though he was that a son of his could never learn to handle a boat skilfully, put George to two schools, and gave him the meager education possible; and so good a pupil was he that at 15 years he was regarded in the town with some awe, as one who had "larnin'."

Then began what has been called the heroic period of the future poet's life.

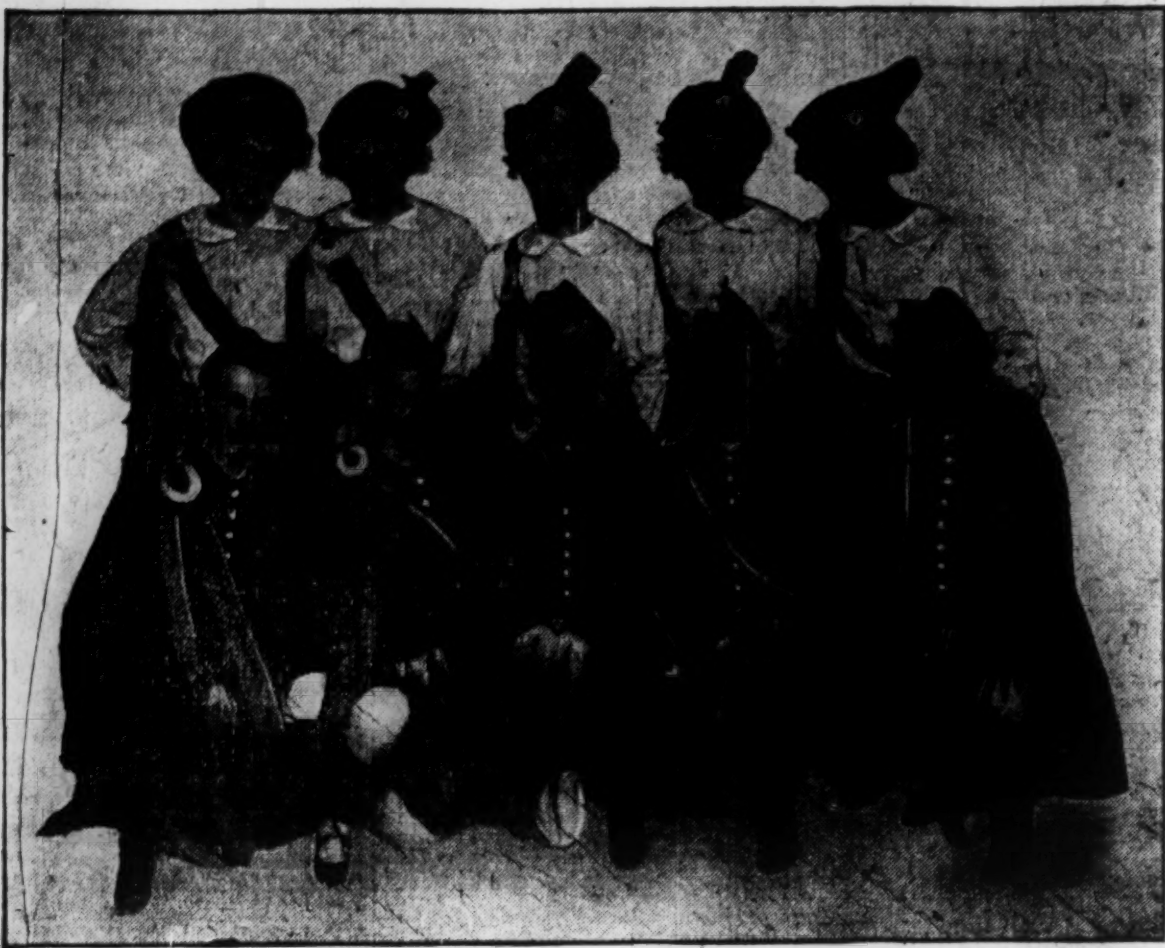
Seven years he spent

Apprenticed to as apprentice

Two Callings He to two apothecaries,

Later Abandoned learning a business

Newtowne Club to Present Comedy "Cactus Land"



GROUP OF LADS AND LASSIES IN THE CHORUS.

Upper row, left to right—W. Hales, J. B. Fowler, J. J. Fitzgibbon, F. H. Taylor, T. P. L'Estrange. Lower row—C. F. Hyde, D. H. Russell, C. P. Randall, R. B. Porter, H. Barnes.



OLIS S. BROWN.

President of the Newtowne Club, who takes a keen interest in its annual show.



W. L. MERCER, JR.

Who takes one of the leading parts in the Newtowne theatricals this year.

THE members of the Newtowne Club of Cambridge are working hard for the success of their new opera, "Cactus Land," which is to be given for six nights beginning Feb. 7. Rehearsals have been in progress for several weeks under George V. C. Lord, and the principal ensemble numbers are already well in hand.

"Cactus Land" is described as a bright musical comedy in two acts, written especially for the club by Stanton Hill and Charles P. Scott. The cast numbers over 30 and there are 21 songs. Both the lyrics and music are full of music, the plot of the authors being to keep things humming every minute.

The plot is woven about the adventures of a party bound for Mexico, being personally conducted by Ephraim Boggs of the Boggs Tours. In the party are several jovial persons, who make things lively on the trip, especially in the novel Pullman car, which is to occupy the whole of the stage. From the start at the North station, Boston, to the ranch of Don Francisco Ortiz in Mexico, the piece is a running fire of wit, catchy songs and funny situations, according to description.

Among those who will take prominent parts this year are: Walter E. Anderton (Mme. Cardazini), William L. Mercer, Jr. (Ephraim Boggs), A. B. Dolan (Harry Hart, the millionaire kid), H. G. Austin (Boss Bruce, the heroine), Hugh M. Tolar (Izzy Stein), Sam Shannon (Angus McKish), E. L. B. Tuttle (Mrs. Sufferin Votter), Clarence Wheeler (Don Francisco), N. F. Xavia (Manuela), Caleb P. Fox (Padre Felipe), and James Brown (the Pullman porter).

The musical interest in the play found expression in the large premiums at the recent auction sale of tickets. The members of the club predict that the popularity of the new play will exceed even the great success of the club's show last year, "The Rose of India."

WOODMEN CALL FOR PASTRY COOK

MINNEAPOLIS.—There is a lack of pastry cooks for the work in the lumber camps of the Minnesota north woods. Want pages in all the Twin City newspapers are sprinkled with advertisements for cooks who can make good pie. For pie is the lure that keeps the "lumberjacks" in camps, and woe betide the logger who sends a poor pastry cook into the best camps and usually the fastidious "jack" has his choice of three kinds.

RAILROAD PLANS HUGE ORE DOCKS

LORAIN, O.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will start building its \$1,000,000 ore docks and equipment here next spring. Local officers of the company have been instructed to remove the ore in storage to make room for the big improvement. The new docks will extend 400 feet into the lake. The hoists and conveyors will be operated by electricity.

these lists, although any other subject chosen must first be approved by the committee:

1. The most practicable scheme for beginning a reduction of the tariff.
2. The value of government statistics of wages in the last 10 or 15 years.
3. Opportunities for expanding our trade with South America.
4. The organization of the statistical work of the United States.
5. Publicity and form of trust accounts.

The papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1910, to J. Laurence Laughlin, the University of Chicago from whom information regarding the competition may be obtained.

The other committee members are: Prof. J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Prof. Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Horace White, Esq., New York City; and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Clark College.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE, ELECTRIC INVENTOR, SPEAKER IN BOSTON

Guest of New England Engineering Clubs Says That Rumors of His Retirement Are Not Worthy of Notice.

OFF ON A VACATION

George Westinghouse, famous as the inventor of the air brake, and head of interests capitalized at \$100,000,000 was given an ovation at the banquet of engineers at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Friday evening.

Mr. Westinghouse is the national president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The Boston branch of this society, together with the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the local branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, besides a number of architects and other men engaged in callings close akin, held the dinner in honor of Mr. Westinghouse.

Rumors of friction and the possible retirement of Mr. Westinghouse from the leadership of his immense combined companies at Pittsburgh were declared not worthy of notice by the magnate, who said that he had some time ago arranged for a short vacation in order that he might give time to several other projects in which he is interested. One story floated was that the six months' vacation would be spent in Europe.

Closer and more intimate relations between all engineering societies was urged by Mr. Westinghouse in his address on "Competition and Standardization."

Speaking on the electrification of railroads, Mr. Westinghouse said: "Those engineers who have studied the problem realize that the financial questions involved are such that the speedy realization of the complete electrification of the railways, either of the entire country or of even the populous sections, cannot be forthwith carried out."

Mr. Westinghouse advocated the standardization of all lines so that an electric locomotive or car of one railway can operate on all the others.

Following the address of Mr. Westinghouse the discussion of a clubhouse for members was taken up. Upon the motion of Prof. D. C. Jackson, seconded by S. E. Moulthrop and C. S. Clark, it was voted that a joint committee be appointed to take up the matter of raising funds and making plans for the erection of a clubhouse.

John A. Bense of New York spoke of the clubhouse in New York. Lewis B. Stillwell, president of the American Society of Electrical Engineers, urged co-operation among all engineers. George B. Francis, president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, dwelt at length on the plan for the establishment of a permanent home for the engineering societies in Boston.

After the banquet Charles R. Edwards, chief engineer of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, gave a brief talk about the mechanical apparatus on the newest and fastest United States battleship, the North Dakota.

CHILD LABOR LAW STANDS THE TEST

NEW ORLEANS.—An important decision has just been rendered by the supreme court to the effect that the child labor law passed by the last General Assembly is valid and comprehends in the term "work" any performance on the stage of any theater in the state by children under 14 years of age.

This decision sustains the contention of Miss Joan Jordan, state factory inspector, who has been trying to prevent performances of children in local playhouses by causing the arrest of the managers under whom they appeared. The managers contended that the law applied only to children at work in the factories.

This rigid interpretation of the child labor law will result in an effort to have it modified.

LIBERAL AND TORY WAR IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA.—The Madrid government has ordered the arrest of all the Conservative leaders in Managua, Granada, Masaya and Rivas. A conspiracy against the Madrid regime is given as the reason. Two Managua leaders, Benjamin Elizondo and Fernando Solozano, were arrested here. The issue is now war between the Liberals and the Conservatives.

CITY OF MEXICO.—Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, who has been in this city since Dec. 29, expects to sail from Vera Cruz on Monday for Belgium. His family, now in Managua, will join him in Brussels.

MAINE MINE GETS BIG ORE CRUSHER

RUMFORD FALLS, Me.—A 25-ton crusher for the gold mine on Houghton stream has arrived at Houghton station. The new plant will have a capacity to crush 30 tons of rock an hour. A new store is being completed at the mine and a mill, 150x80 feet, is under construction.

GOVERNORS' ACTION PRESAGES REVIVAL OF STATES RIGHTS

Review of Last Conference and Those Preceding It Indicates Awakening Among the Commonwealths.

QUESTION OF POWER

WASHINGTON.—The conference of governors promises to grow in importance and interest and not among the least of the signs hinting in that direction is the determination of the governors not to hold further meetings—at least for some years to come—in the national capital. The governors are agreed that the annual conferences are to be productive of permanent good, but they are anxious to hold these conferences in some place where the atmosphere of centralization is not so pronounced as it is in Washington.

This attitude is believed to indicate a growing intent on the part of the states not to be lost sight of in the contest that for several years has been on between the federal government and the states, for the more effective control of the interstate affairs. Through neglect the powers of the states in this respect had been almost entirely lost sight of. At a time when these powers were least in the public mind, the Roosevelt movement for a conference of the Governors was made. Colonel Roosevelt, who was resting under the charge that he was an intense federalist, desirous of focusing as much power as possible in the government at Washington, thought it would be a tactical move on his part to assemble the governors and let that assemblage be in itself a reply to the charge that he wanted the national government to usurp the powers which had for many years lain dormant in the states.

Currently with this movement was the growth of a belief among the most enlightened public men of the day that in centralization lay the salvation of the government and the future welfare of the people generally. Elihu Root, then in the cabinet, it will be recalled, reflected this belief in a careful speech in New York, in which he referred to the tendency on the part of the federal government to expand, and stated that this expansion would continue until state lines had been practically wiped out, unless the states were to bestir themselves.

This Root speech was severely criticized, but that it struck home is evident from the steps the states have been taking ever since to put themselves in position to offset the tendency to federal centralization. The first conference of governors did little more than to set the ball in motion. The second conference carried the movement forward, although thought with regard to it was still in a nebulous state. The conference which was held recently marked another step in advance when the governors decided that it would be wise for them to hold future conferences in the state capitals. It also arranged for a practical program to be presented at the next conference, which is to be held early in the coming December, in ample time to give the governors opportunity to lay the results of the conference before their Legislatures, most of which will meet in January following. Copies of bills are to be presented at this December conference, and steps taken to have the subject of uniform legislation brought to the attention of the states in a concrete way.

The movement in the interest of uniform legislation is another intimation of the desire of the states to prevent further encroachments on the part of the federal government. This movement formed an interesting feature of the civil federation conferences held in this city recently. Everywhere among the states the desire appears to be growing to have the rights and powers of those states galvanized into life, so that further expansion of the federal power may be prevented.

The demand of the people clearly is for action; for results. Up to the present moment they have received nothing except theories. If ever driven to make choice between quick, effective action by the federal government and the sentiment of states rights, it is the guess of well-balanced men that they will not hesitate to turn to the former. This is the outlook, as the states rights people see it, and it explains their great interest in the question of uniform legislation as it is being worked out both by the governors and by the civil federation.

Whichever way the people decide, their action will not be precipitate. They will be disposed first to see what the states can do. Should the states fail or show a tendency to unduly delay action, then the federal government will be appealed to. Any solution of the problem of more effective control over certain great public questions will not be reached until a number of years have gone by. Uniform legislation at best will be a slow process, stretching into the future. Federal centralization, either by constitutional amendment or by judicial construction, will not be accomplished in a day. But that the problems referred to must be solved is apparently the determination of the people. The states will no doubt be permitted to try to solve them in the first instance, but alas for the doctrine of states rights if their solution should halt or promise to be unsatisfactory.

It thus happens that the country, through the conference of governors, the civil federation and the annual conference of the states proposed by Mr. Root, is entering upon a campaign of education that is to end with the ac-

This Markdown Is a Markdown

Of shoes that deserve a better fate. They are Hanan & Son's shoes—the premier shoe in the world of shoe construction. They are stylish, strong, comfortable, and comprise many lines of double sole models which are reduced merely because of the policy of the firm not to carry shoes from one season to another.

\$6.00 Hanan & Son's Shoes.....\$4.95
\$6.50 Hanan & Son's Shoes.....\$5.45
\$7.00 Hanan & Son's Shoes \$5.45 & \$5.75

See Mark-down Shoes in Window Display

Hanan Shoe Co.

381 Washington St.

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

complishment of most radical results. The states will be put on trial. If they can "make good" and give the people what they want, all well and good; if not, then the federal government will be appealed to. The struggle may assume proportions, and it may uproot the traditions of more than a hundred years. In any event, it promises to be the greatest issue before the country since the civil war and the causes leading up to it. Fortunately, however, no matter which way the people decide, there will be attending this decision no actual war. There may be revolution, but it will be peaceful.

DR. HILL FOR NEW UNIVERSITY HEAD

MINNEAPOLIS.—Albert Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, will probably succeed Cyrus Northrup, veteran president of the University of Minnesota, who has built up that school to its present high standing. President Northrup resigned nearly a year ago, and the regents of the school have been engaged in choosing a successor ever since. It is probable that Dr. Hill will be named in two weeks and that he will accept the offer. He was formerly of the normal school at Oshkosh, Wis., and of the University of Nebraska.

FIRST EAGLE PEAK ASCENT IN WINTER

TACOMA, Wash.—For the first time in the history of mountain climbing by white men, Eagle Peak, near Rainier, has been scaled in winter.

The party was headed by Prof. J. B. Flett of the high school, who was accompanied by George Caesar, Dugal Judson, Don and Fred Winslow.

Starting for the summit at 8 a. m., the party reached the crest at 2 p. m., after a difficult climb, especially from an altitude of 4500 feet to 6000 feet at the summit.

OFFERS BALLOON FOR POLAR TRIP

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Dr. Frederick J. Fielding of this city offers to build a hydrogen dirigible balloon capable of carrying several persons and all the necessary outfit, and sail to the north pole, provided some responsible parties convey him outfit to a point in the far north and furnish him with a man to take observations.

Dr. Fielding is holder of the world's record for balloon flights, made in the race from Chicago in 1908.

NATIVES OF PORTO RICO ARE CORDIAL

Citizens of Memphis, Visiting Island as Guests of Secretary of War, Impressed With Its Patriotism.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With Secretary of War Dickinson on his recent journey to Porto Rico, the U. S. S. Mayflower carried two Memphians, guests of Mr. Dickinson for the voyage. Carruthers Ewing and Albert Biggs, both lawyers of note in Tennessee, were warmly welcomed in Porto Rico as members of Secretary Dickinson's entourage.

They noted with pleasure the strong patriotic flavor to the Porto Rican receptions of the party. The school children all over the island waved the stars and stripes while they cheered the visitors and sang their adopted country's songs with earnest enthusiasm. Nor were the adults less openly expressive of their liking for America and Americans.

One gentleman took occasion to say that in the 400 years of Spanish rule, not one government official set foot on the island, while in the short period of American control, four secretaries of war, one assistant secretary of state and one President have visited Porto Rico to extend the good will and cordial well-wishing of American citizens and the American government.

SECRETARY NAGEL WILL TAKE STUMP

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel will leave Washington today and take the stump in the sixth Missouri congressional district in the interest of the Republican candidate. This is the district of the late Representative DeArmond and is strongly Democratic. Mr. Nagel is undertaking this political work with the approval of President Taft.

CRUISERS LEAVE JAPAN FOR HOME

WASHINGTON.—The armored cruiser squadron, composed of the West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, California, Washington, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, sent out to the Orient on a cruise of evolution, has turned homeward. A cablegram received at the navy department Friday announced the departure of the vessels from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to the United States.

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CANADA TOPIC AT BOSTON DINNER

Citizens of Both Countries Assert That Ties of Friendship Now Existing Will Grow Stronger.

TRADE IS DISCUSSED

Americans and Canadians joined in hearty well wishes for closer relations between the two countries at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Parker House Friday evening. The conclusion arrived at by most of the speakers was that while probably these two neighboring nations would never be one, their ties of natural love must become closer and closer, with no hint of suspicion one toward the other, and that far better trade relations must come through reciprocity.

As to the relation of Canada to the rest of the British empire, the motto throughout the evening ran, "England's cause is Canada's." It was asserted of Canada's naval policy that she had come to realize she no longer wished to bear the shame of the accusation that she depended for defense on England's navy and American enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The great extent to which American capital is taking part in the upbuilding of Canada formed a considerable portion of the speech of Lieut. Col. F. W. Hibbard of Montreal, King's counsel and crown prosecutor. He said a matter of rejoicing was the unrestricted reciprocity in the exchange of good citizens between the United States and the Dominion.

In his opening remarks the president of the club, Lieut. Col. Alexander P. Graham, said: "I honestly believe we will never see the English-speaking states at war again. With the United States and the British Empire fused together for the world's peace, what could any power expect to accomplish against such forces?"

Robert Emmett Finn, LL.B., M. P. P., Halifax, and James J. Storrow of Boston also spoke.

FIRM OFFERS PRIZES FOR COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL ESSAYS

One Class in the \$2000 Competition Is Open to All and the Other Is for College Students.

LIST OF THE TOPICS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Five prizes for essays, aggregating \$2000, intended to promote interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, have been offered by a well-known Chicago firm. The competition is open not only to the college undergraduates, but to the American public as well.

The terms of the competition are thus explained: Class A includes any American without restriction, while class B includes only undergraduates of any American college. Any member of class A may compete for the prizes of class A. A first prize of \$600 and a second prize of \$400 are offered for the best studies presented by competitors in class A, and a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$200 are offered for competitors in class B.

Under the first head the subjects are:

1. The effect of labor unions on international trade.
2. The best means of raising the wages of the unskilled.
3. A comparison between the theory and the actual practice of protectionism in the United States.
4. A scheme for an ideal monetary system for the United States.
5. The true relation of the central government to trusts.
6. How much of J. S. Mills' economic system survives?
7. A central bank as a factor in a financial crisis.

Under the second head one prize of \$500 is offered for the best study presented by any competitor in class C, which includes those who may not have had an academic training. Any member of class C may compete in class A. Under the second head the following subjects are proposed, but a competitor is not confined to the subjects mentioned in

EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of our 1910 Catalogue—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—a book of 200 pages—760 photo engravings from nature—superb colored and detailed plates of vegetables and flowers. It is a mine of information of everything in gardening either for pleasure or for profit, and embodies the results of sixty years' experience.

To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution we make the following liberal offer:—

Every Empty Envelope Counts as Cash

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses Ten Cents (in stamps) we will mail the catalogue and also send free of charge our famous 50-cent "HENDERSON" COLLECTION OF SEEDS, containing one packet each of Giant Mixed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Parsnips; Mixed; Giant Victoria Asparagus; Mixed; Henderson's Big Boston Lettuce; Freedom Tomato and Henderson's Blood Turnip Root in a coupon envelope which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1.00 and upward.

In addition, all ordering from this advertisement will receive a copy of our Garden Guide and Record, which we consider one of our most valuable publications. A book of condensed cultural information of which one of our customers, who has had an advance copy, says:—"It is the most complete, concise and comprehensive book of its kind."

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK CITY.

THE OPERA "ROMEO AND JULIET"

A Review of Charles Francis Gounod's Composition.

FOUNTAINS are not oceans it is true, but they can give, nevertheless, their own peculiar refreshment and delight. A writer has observed in his reference to Gounod's rich yet strangely limited nature—one with an imagination expressive of more grace than strength, and yet his sentiment, whether amorous or devotional, has combined eloquent and luminous ideas in musical form—giving delightful results which, according to a distinguished French critic, are characterized to a remarkable degree by many of the finest traits of the French race.

Gounod has been termed a "one-work man" by those of the profession and public who consider his "Faust" as being his master product, but after a thorough examination of the processes and formulae employed by the composer he remains none the less the author of "Romeo and Juliet"—which may not be generally known was Gounod's favorite opera.

Naturally musical, it is said that at the age of two years Gounod exclaimed to his mother one day: "That dog barks upon music in G." and by the time he was 12 years old he had taken a course in the Lycee St. Louis and had fully decided to make music his profession, retiring from his school and entering Halévy's composition class in the Conservatoire, where he worked most earnestly for three years to win the Prix de Rome, which alone would have secured him a military service.

Labor on his part brought its own reward, and with the first grand prize captured he made preparations for his journey to Rome. However, he wrote and had performed at the Eglise de St. Eustache his first composition, which was in the form of a mass; so, launched at last as a composer, Gounod set out for Italy, which was to be instrumental in shaping his career to some extent.

It is said that while he was in Rome he became a faithful worshiper of Palestrina, writing a mass a capella in the medieval style which was performed in 1841. It was later he traveled in Germany with Mendelssohn, still devoting himself to church music. So it is seen that the church and later the theater were his two passions: the pomp and ceremony observed by the one kindling his admiration for elaboration and luxury in the other two things brought out forcibly in his music of later years.

But Paris with its charms called Gounod back from Rome, where he had rapidly and with sincere devotion imbibed radical theological tendencies. He now wrote scarcely anything save religious music, and it was an article appearing in the London Athenaeum in 1851 praising his music very highly which gave him encouragement to seek broader artistic service.

It was with the writing of his first opera, "Sapho," composed at the advice of a woman and that woman Mme. Viardot, that the author really started on his musical career. But this career is remote from us of the present time. Wagner was revolutionizing musical art in the meanwhile, but, in the language of L. Pagnere, "Has Gounod changed his style because of this revolution? Has he followed the new tendencies? No. He has wrought his work from his own nature, and his work is intact. While following the Wagnerian movement he has retained his own musical convictions. He has not stumbled. Gounod has continued everywhere and always to make the music of Gounod, and the public both in France and Germany has remained faithful to him."

There were many aliens who settled in Paris, at least for the time being, among whom were such distinguished names as Meyerbeer, Gluck, Lulli and Rossini, and French opera of today would have been very different had these same men not influenced its destiny, but while Gounod was trained according to Meyerbeer, it was Mozart's serenity which attracted him, and the pure influence of the former made peace with the singular combination of emotion and mysticism distinguishing Gounod—which gave the latter's music a kind of personality of peculiar charm; gave a high intrinsic interest and historical importance which was poignant in the development of music.

The place which Gounod occupies in the annals of contemporary art was decided with his production of his two masterpieces, "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet"—both, however, more or less lunged so far as the libretti were concerned, for the same "book-makers" are responsible for the story of both operas—and these were Jules Barbier and Michel Carré, not special adepts as litterateurs, although Pouchin considers their handling of Goethe's work admirable, claiming for them fine judgment in leaving alone "all the psychological, philosophical and metaphysical dissertations."

It was a little singular that both Berlioz and Gounod should fall upon the same masterpieces—"Romeo and Juliet" and "Faust" for musical treatment. The former first thought of using them long before such an idea had occurred to Gounod, Berlioz giving us "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Damnation of Faust," making Goethe's conception into a grand musical legend rather than an opera, whereas Gounod chose to reproduce the essence of love and innocence, the charm of reverie and that mystical hint of perfume which marks Goethe's poem.

As for Shakespeare being fully appreciated by the librettists, Barbier and Carré, who prepared the book for Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," do not appear to be much more than a name.

One early critic says: "While it may

ONE of the operas announced in the repertoire of the Boston Opera Company, the accompanying review of which was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Wynna Blanche Hudson.

have been impossible to retain all the characters of Shakespeare's drama, yet it remains that not one of the literary arrangers ever had the idea of preserving at least one of those which they have all suppressed. Hence it requires some ingenuity and quelling of the old-time admiration for Shakespeare to recognize the fact—if fact it is—that in listening to Gounod's opera, "Romeo and Juliet," we have no Shakespeare pair of lovers, but those of Barbier and Carré instead.

Yet one who is fully acquainted with the English bard and his intrinsic motives, which require some diving beneath the surface ere they are brought to view, may wisely differ with the above opinion partly, inasmuch as the success of the opera depends upon the artists who are essaying the roles of the twins.

Now Gounod was a man of culture, and knew his poet, Shakespeare, as we know him—perhaps better. He wrote on the side of art whatever the actual historic side might declare, and Gounod saw art through a medium altogether his own, and is one of the striking examples of that duality of genius which distinguished the Renaissance.

In citing the various operas—five in all—bearing the title "Romeo and Juliet," each claiming to be based upon Shakespeare's version, a righteously offended critic wittily observes in one of the Paris journals something like this: "These librettists say they have drawn their inspiration (?) from Shakespeare and lighted their torches by his sun of love. Indeed! Theirs are as pale torches, however; three of them are scarcely little rose-colored tapers; one alone threw out some little brilliance from the midst of its smoke; others can be compared only to the candle-end, lugged cautiously around by the starving of a Parisian rag picker."

Then, if this be so, why allow the exigencies of music to cause the libretto to become distorted and so mutilated that his torians are seriously offended, and music lovers as well do write in their chairs lest facts are not facts! After Gounod's immense success with "Faust" his other works were watched for with considerable eagerness, but none has lived sufficiently to take a prominent place.

Gounod continued to write, yet "Faust" continues to claim, and perhaps never power attained the same point again. However this may be true, it took the musician eight years to write another opera anything like so good as "Faust," yet, as has been said before, it is alleged on excellent authority that Gounod admired his "Romeo and Juliet" beyond all else he had written, and it also had many admirers in Paris. Between "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet" came the operas "Philemon et Baucis," "La Reine de Saba," "Mireille" and "La Colombe," and as previously stated, not one added any special luster to his fame.

After the arrangement of the libretto by Barbier and Carré, Gounod's susceptibility caught the sentiment

"Romeo and Juliet" sufficiently to write the love tale. One of his well remembered sayings is: "Love! I am absolutely full of it, and that is why I have crammed such handfuls of it into my operas." And the element which invariably crowded the theater on premiere nights would term such fatuous, for it was said of him that he was always talking concerning "the good, the true and the beautiful," hence was called a bit garrulous by the cool-headed Anglo-Saxon, yet these same people greeted his opera at the Theatre Lyrique with enthusiasm, so says one biographer, while another states that it was only partly successful.

This was in 1867, and we are informed that the audience was not one musically cultivated; that such crowds at "first nights" in Paris were inclined to be markedly enthusiastic, and without knowing whereof they spoke declared with passionate assurance that "Romeo" was a wonderful opera; that Gounod had never done anything better, and that this opera would settle his fame forever.

Some of the friends of the composer were very much disgusted at this overflow of sentiment, even though it praised Gounod; but they did not, they declared, like the source of such praise. However, the opera was performed more than 500 times in Paris.

Gounod was in no manner disturbed by the verdict of the Paris audiences, or by what the critics attributed to weak sentiment, but was delighted at the reception which had been given his opera. Perhaps Gounod adhered to his ideas as expressed once to a beautiful woman to whom he was talking, "True sentiment in music is simply intelligence and sincerity of interpretation," believing that Paris interpreted his music more sincerely than it knew.

The things uttered by Gounod often contained much that was good, and are probably better understood today than at that time. Here is his idea of art:

"Art is happiness. This tortured music which is produced nowadays under the pretense of being scientific or modern does not make me happy. It is not a

fountain that flows free and pure, nor is it grace and beauty. These musicians have talent, but they have never bowed the knee to any altar; not to plastic beauty; nor to eternal love; nor to great masters."

But the opera! Concerning Gounod's music critics agreed and disagreed, as they always will. In France the theater is the sole avenue to fame, or it was at that day. And Gounod knew this. He did not forget the punctilious demand of the people, yet he decided to write no more operas after his "Romeo and Juliet," and after its many productions it was laid away for a term of years.

A story is apropos just here. It was some time in the '80s, when a religious order in Paris wished Gounod to write a mass, which he promised to do provided it would be produced by women's voices. Soon after its completion he sought Mme. Marchesi's studios to hear its first rehearsal by her pupils, and quietly sat during the singing. When the voices had died away, and every young woman was watching the great master to see the effect on him, he slowly drew from his pocket a large immediate handkerchief, laid it across his knee, folded it across several times with theatrical intensity, then placed it over his brow, folded his hands and gazed upward—finally saying: "Sing it again. This is what it was written for."

That was all, but the effect was instantaneously successful. The spirit of the singers became that of Gounod's music. At a later day when he was in the same studios, he remarked, to Mme. Marchesi that he very much desired to bring out his opera "Romeo and Juliet" again when he could find a beautiful woman and singer to recreate the role, and asked if she had a Juliet for him.

"Yes, I have a Juliet for you," Madame Marchesi replied, "and both a beautiful woman and a beautiful voice—her name is Emma Eames."

Gounod agreed to hear the prospective Juliet and while duly impressed with her personal charms was not entirely satisfied with her voice. "Madame, your Juliet is indeed beautiful, but my opera is especially choice with me and I must have a warmer singer—one who can warm the audience, make them enthuse and love and dream with Juliet—you see?"

So while Eames was chosen to sing the opera at a later day, Gounod decided that she was not exactly what he wished for his initial performance, for his opera had lain long so it was as if it were a new work instead of one of over 20 years' standing.

Finally he decided on Adeline Patti, and Patti was duly communicated with. All recall that the diya had been practically banished from France, and that Gounod had to employ considerable maneuvers to get her because of the fine placed upon her reappearance in that country. So he resorted to the English powers, asking that the French government withdraw the fine until Madame Patti should have sung the appointed 12 times in "Juliet," and it was with great joy that Gounod received the news that he should have prescribed 12 times—but no more.

The first night of Patti's appearance all of the most distinguished members of the French and foreign society were present, the boxes, pit and galleries crowded with eager spectators who had signed their delight at the great singer's return—this, tempered with a sufficient amount of curiosity. As Gounod walked in to take his seat at the conductor's chair, cheer upon cheer arose and his kindly face lighted with appreciation. He turned and slowly—reverently bowed to Paris—for Gounod liked effects—the great musician that he was!

The enthusiasm arose to a higher pitch, and still Gounod kept bowing. Then the music began. Since the first production years previous the opera had undergone many alterations. The ballet had been introduced and a slight change had been made in the introduction. The critics began to wonder where they had heard some of the melodies—"surely" in Mozart's "Don Juan," or so they said the day following when it was the conventional thing to criticize Gounod and his music. "The ballet," Queen Mab, "so stated one of the elect, 'is built on curious, if not new orchestral effects. Gounod's Queen Mab makes the impression of a very clumsy person who disturbs us in our sleep, while she of Berlioz' concept breathes a fairy atmosphere which floats like vapor about our heads.'"

They chose to call the chorus mostly noise without sense, but added that the instrumentation was most beautiful and carefully effected. But what about Gounod's words—that "dramatic art is a kind of portrait painting. It should interpret characters as a painter reproduces a face or an attitude," meaning his music, of course, as to him all art meant the same thing.

The balcony scene was weakly praised; the vocal waltz came in for its share of commendation and derision, but they declared Patti gave it all that it required of perfect intonation and pearl-like tones; the various duos met with varied comments—some that they alone would make Gounod famous, others that it was due to the charming pianissimo of voices rather than the music itself that such and such was met with enthusiasm.

The allegro was distinct favor, for it was called the most poetic part of the entire opera, and some declared that Gounod would become famous even should he never write another line of

WHILE not listed as a "legitimate" New Englander, yet for his contribution of much of the best music written in this country today, Gustav Strube is rightly claimed by Boston, the city of his adoption, where he has spent almost 20 years of his life as one of the first violins of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It is believed that the composer's prolific inventiveness and facility of expression have been due, in some measure, to his environment.

Acknowledges in some measure, to his environment. Boston Symphony and experiences here, but it would be ungracious to attribute his unfoldment wholly to American influence, for his chief virtue seems to be an absolute fidelity to his own Teutonic impulses, yet Mr. Strube is generous enough to acknowledge his indebtedness to the cosmopolitan quality of the orchestra's personnel.

He expressed himself frankly: "Yes, all I know about orchestration, practically, I have learned from our orchestra. You see I have had an opportunity to hear everything these past 19 years. Then, the different nationalities one finds among our body of musicians is another thing of decided profit to me in my writing for an orchestra. The repertoire under the various conductors has been widely varied, and this is still another factor in my success."

After four years spent at the Leipzig Conservatory where he studied violin under Brodsky and the piano and composition under Reincke and Jadassohn, Mr. Strube became one of the instructors in Mannheim Conservatory, where Arthur Nikisch, at that time conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, found him, later bringing him over to America as a member of the orchestra. This was in 1891.

A cursory glance at Mr. Strube's list of compositions must invite admiration for his astonishing ease in handling large orchestral effects, and excite wonder as to how he has found the time to write with such definite scope and quality considering the stringent duties attending his position in the orchestra with its many rehearsals and incumbent trips over the East and middle West, together with his teaching and numerous engagements as a conductor in the city during the musical season, and as the senior conductor of the famous "Pop" concerts for about eight weeks in the late spring followed by still another season among the fashionable summer clientele at Bar Harbor. But Mr. Strube is a man and composer of system, or he could not achieve such a prodigious amount of work in the time he does. When questioned he said:

"I don't mind composing, but it is the mechanical part of it, that is, the copying, and so on that I find hard. I have always written very rapidly. Another thing—I never put a thing off; if I plan to do it—it is done. I write at the start for orchestra, not for the piano first, then transpose it, as some do, you know, and very seldom embellish or change it in the slightest."

"I find I can work only in the morning; I sometimes work at night, but invariably tear it up the following day because it is always poor. Yes, in the morning inspiration has seized me—and in the evening it is all gone. Everything I feel for the orchestra. I hear the various instruments singing in my ears; I hear the main subject, and write it out. I never tell any one when I have a writing mood—not a word about it till it is finished."

"How long have I written? Well, a fond mother says I wrote when I was 5 years old, but my first serious composition was a string quartet played in Leipzig when I graduated, and they called it successful at the time. Then, as now, I wrote very easily and quickly. Now, as to the piano in composing, I'm not ashamed to admit that I sometimes need music. Whatever is tender and emotional has always been admirably treated by Gounod, and there, are fragments in "Romeo and Juliet" perfect and finished from a musical standpoint."

"Romeo and Juliet" has been assigned a place in the repertoire of all opera singing lands. Its first Juliet was Patti; its first Romeo, Mario. Since then Patti and De Reszke, Melba and De Reszke, Aekte and Naval, Farrar and Caruso have fulfilled all the musical and dramatic requirements of the opera. When given in English in London for the first time no scene has ever been more brilliant, and although "opera in English" is sometimes considered hazardous, the acclaim which met the London production has seldom been equaled anywhere in the old country or this for its genuineness. Juliet was taken by Mme. Zelle de Lussan, and Barton McGuckin sang the Romeo part, with Goossens conducting. This was in 1890, and the reports came to this country that hundreds were unable to get seats and then we heard about the extortion practiced, and America smiled at the stories of "how cheap opera is in Europe."

Knowing Mr. Johnson to be gifted in the creative faculty; his esthetics evincing a wealth of color and atmospheric charm, and capable of inspiring beautiful music.

People's Choral Union
FREDERICK W. WODELL, Conductor
ROSE-MAIDEN
and Miscellaneous Program
Symphony Hall, Sunday Jan. 23
7:30 P. M.

400 Voices
40 Symphony Players
Eminent Soloists

SYMPHONY HALL
Next Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 26, at 8:15
RETURN ENGAGEMENT
The Foremost of Modern Dances
Maud Allan
IN GREEK DANCES
New Program
Orchestra of 35. Gustav Strube assisting. Tickets \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1; on sale.

LYON & HEALY'S
GOOD CHURCH
ORGANS
At Reasonable Prices
We make a specialty of large road organs, voiced to close resemble pipe organs. These organs will be found much richer in effects than any other class of organs.
Let us tell you what our Cathedral Organ will furnish in the way of effects.
Stiles from \$150 to \$500. Payments spread over 2 years when desired.
Fine Folding Organs \$37.50; Fine Parlor Organs \$45; Good Second-hand Organs at half price. Write for catalog.

RECITALS
CHICKERING HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT 8:15
HAMILTON
HODGES
BARITONE
SONG RECITAL
Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

MUSIC OF GUSTAV STRUBE

New England Composers.—No. 4.



GUSTAV STRUBE.
A Bostonian by adoption, he has won fame as a leading member of the Symphony Orchestra.

the piano, and when I have a theme to work out I always use it."

Mr. Strube's chief works are: Suite for violin and pianoforte; overture, "The Maid of Orleans," op. 8; symphony in C minor, op. 11; violin concerto, op. 13; rhapsody for orchestra, op. 17; Fantastic Overture, op. 20; symphonic poem, "Longing," for orchestra and viola solo (Emil Ferri, viola), and concerto for violin and orchestra (Timothee Adamowski, violinist), and each was given a memorable performance by the Boston Symphony orchestra, with the composer conducting.

Other compositions and their places of production are interesting: Violin concerto, op. 13, at the Worcester festival, Franz Kneisel, violinist; overture for trumpets, horns, trombones, tuba and kettledrums, at one of the concerts of the Apollo Club of Boston; Prayer of "Iphigenia in Tauris," for mezzo-soprano and orchestra, at one of the Chickering production concerts; string quartet in D major was given by the Hoffmann quartet, while his symphonic poem, "Longing," was honored by a hearing at the Worcester festival last October—all of which serves to show the eclecticism adhered to by the composer and the brilliant recognition accorded the far-reaching and creative powers in his scoring.

It is the imaginative element, but none the less—recomend, that commends Mr. Strube's writings to the lover of music. He says, "Induce Moods," "Music must induce moods, or it is not music," and adds: "I do not believe wholly in description, but the technical part of a picture should make an impression."

Mr. Strube has written two of his most individual and interesting works, "Longing" and "Fantastic Dance," for the orchestra with viola obligato, to texts by William Lyman Johnson of Boston, for Mr. Johnson the composer found one who knew by actual musical training and achievement the capabilities of the modern orchestra.

Since Berlioz wrote his symphony, "Child Harold in Italy," nothing had been written "featuring" the viola with orchestra that was suitable for performance at a symphony concert. This fact incited Mr. Strube, who realized that the viola—an instrument of peculiar richness, depth and tonal beauty, evidently emphasized by the incomparable technique of Emil Ferri, the first viola in the Symphony orchestra—had been sadly neglected (and evidently emphasized by the first viola in the Symphony Orchestra) to proceed to formulate his plan for such a work.

Knowing Mr. Johnson to be gifted in the creative faculty; his esthetics evincing a wealth of color and atmospheric charm, and capable of inspiring beautiful music.

People's Choral Union
FREDERICK W. WODELL, Conductor
ROSE-MAIDEN
and Miscellaneous Program
Symphony Hall, Sunday Jan. 23
7:30 P. M.

400 Voices
40 Symphony Players
Eminent Soloists

SYMPHONY HALL
Next Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 26, at 8:15
RETURN ENGAGEMENT
The Foremost of Modern Dances
Maud Allan
IN GREEK DANCES
New Program
Orchestra of 35. Gustav Strube assisting. Tickets \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1; on sale.

LYON & HEALY'S
GOOD CHURCH
ORGANS
At Reasonable Prices
We make a specialty of large road organs, voiced to close resemble pipe organs. These organs will be found much richer in effects than any other class of organs.
Let us tell you what our Cathedral Organ will furnish in the way of effects.
Stiles from \$150 to \$500. Payments spread over 2 years when desired.
Fine Folding Organs \$37.50; Fine Parlor Organs \$45; Good Second-hand Organs at half price. Write for catalog.

RECITALS
CHICKERING HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT 8:15
HAMILTON
HODGES
BARITONE
SONG RECITAL
Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, at Symphony Hall

ful and unique combinations of thematic and rhythmic values in music, Mr. Strube forthwith requested the poet to write him something which would furnish him inspiration for a special viola part, which Mr. Johnson did, declaring he had completed his beautiful poem "Longing" before the afternoon of the same day was over.

Some of the rhapsody herewith quoted will show its quality and why Mr. Strube felt the impulse to give America his masterful composition:

"O glooms of the redolent nightfall,
Violet glooms of a violet heaven,
Cooled with the perfumed dew;
O night, merciful, mothering, enfolding night,
Let me lie swooning in dear dreams of hope.

Faint with the joy of peace;
In the hush of wild unrests.
Oh, let me lie in your violet, velvet dusk—
Velvet with sheen of the scent-filled dew
And soft breathings of flowers in odor-ous sleep.

Let me lie in your dusk
While the wood scents rise.
And give me, O spirit of hope,
The holy and heart-resting peace
Of moonlight on a field of lilies,
And Jesus walking in their midst."

Mr. Johnson gives this analysis: "The music is symbolic of redolent nightfall, filled with peace and night sounds. The solo viola expresses the longing for that peace and hope that merciful mothering night brings to him who is tired of the 'clamor, din and gossip of the day.' The composition opens adagio ma non troppo lento, with a melody for flute and horn over a sustained bass and harmonies in F minor. A short allegro of an agitated character leads into a restful theme in D-flat major which ends with a cadenza which is followed by an andantino of flowing lyrical, still atmospheric of the peace of night. The principal subject, given out at first by the solo viola, is now taken up by the orchestra and worked up to a passionate climax. The viola enters again and the composition ends quietly."

It seems something more than passing note that in Mr. Johnson the composer has found his other artistic half—the one in poetic lore, the other in symphonic expression—the two working together in unity, for it is remembered that Mr. Johnson had enjoyed the very best of training under a number of songs and pieces for different instruments, thus being equipped as a sound musician in addition to his poetic gifts, and one in whom a composer like Mr. Strube may place full confidence. As a companion piece to "Longing" the writer conceived the Fantastic Dance from verses from another of Mr. Johnson's poems, which deals with an ancient rite of relieving the earth of its accumulation of sorrow. It begins with these two lines:

"Whirl! wild, bewildering dance,
With crash and blur of dissonance."
The strong individuality of the poem has served as a capital factor in drawing

working together in unity, for it is remembered that Mr. Johnson had enjoyed the very best of training under a number of songs and pieces for different instruments, thus being equipped as a sound musician in addition to his poetic gifts, and one in whom a composer like Mr. Strube may place full confidence.

As a companion piece to "Longing" the writer conceived the Fantastic Dance from verses from another of Mr. Johnson's poems, which deals with an ancient rite of relieving the earth of its accumulation of sorrow. It begins with these two lines:

"Whirl! wild, bewildering dance,
With crash and blur of dissonance."
The strong individuality of the poem has served as a capital factor in drawing

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

John Hermann Loud, Concert Organist

(Fellow of the American Guild of Organists.)
RECITALS A SPECIALTY.
ADDRESS 140 ROYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber
Midwinter Session of
Individual and Class Instruction in
Voice and Dramatic Expression
Rhythm
Physical and Personal Culture
Dancing
THE LUDLOW
ST. JAMES AVENUE, BOSTON

The Boston
School of Singing
(Huntington Chambers, Boston.)
Director, ARTHUR W. CHAMBERS.
Paris Conservatory plan. From rudiments to artistic finishing.

M. F. BURT School
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL
NORMAL MUSIC COURSES.
Including voice, sight-singing, ear training, musical stenography, harmony. Address Brooklyn, N. Y. School, 48 Lefferts pl. New York School, Carnegie Hall.

THEODORE
SCHROEDER
VOICE MASTER
Thorough Preparation for successful careers. Endorsed by leading artists. Studio, 250 Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.

Madame Clara Poole
PRIMA DONNA CONTRALTO.
Coaching and Tone Production a Specialty. Studios: Steinert Hall, room 38, Huntington Chambers, room 402. Private address, The Arlington, Boston.

Marie L. Everett
TEACHER OF SINGING.
Leading exponent in America of the celebrated Marchesi School of Singing. Credentials directly from Madame Marchesi, Paris, and Madame Blanche Marchesi, London; circulars. The Copy, Boston, Mass.

WM. ALDEN PAULL
Instructor of Voice Culture
Episcopal Theological School, Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Tel. Camb. 2316-1.

Private Lessons by Appointment
WANTED—Piano pupils; lessons at pupil's home if desired. Terms low. Tel. B. 3305-2 or address D 250, Monitor Office.

upon Mr. Strube's powers in tape-painting and atmosphere, and the result has been that he has received many encouragements for his adherence to the side of poetry and beautiful form rather than the severity of an over-estimation of intellectual standards.

That Mr. Strube in reality seems the monetary side of it is evident in this: One day he asked a composer to write a cantata for voice and orchestra to be given at the Worcester festival and upon the poet endeavoring to show him that a work of another kind would prove more popular—hence yield him more money—Mr. Strube exclaimed: "Money—I don't care anything about money. Writing for money—bah! I write for the love of art—because I cannot help it!"

Of all his compositions Mr. Strube confers special favor on "Reverie" written for violin and piano, and again this has responded to a text by William Lyman Johnson, who has proved of peculiar moment to the composer's expressive side. His indifference to the attitude of the public toward his music betrays a certain strength to be emulated. With characteristic generosity he says: If the critic thinks so and so—let him think it; it is his opinion, right or wrong, and he has a right to it."

The man's fertility of inventio, his absolute lack of the exchequer motive which more or less influences some of America's musical craftsmen, and his all-round Mr. Strube democratic spirit make his contributions worth while; his name being added to the musical fraternity of this country adds one of importance, and his ideas as to music—what is coming to, according to his way of thinking—is especially relevant and interesting.

"As I said I write in the language of the orchestra. The song is not my strong point, although I have written many smaller things which are trifling. Now, to America: Americans are very musical, but they are not persistent in music; want to make money with their music long before they are ready. They do not devote themselves to the art. I do not believe in nationality in music—anything written by a Frenchman, Chinaman or any other countryman I love, if it appeals to me.

"There is nothing as yet characteristic in America in the way of music. I like progress; I like the new. Of course I am more or less fond of the old classics of the German school, but the French of this period is better than the German, for my countrymen are writing largely in the old way.

"What do I think about music in general? Well, it will without doubt go back to the simpler forms. People want it now. The older I grow, and Mr. Strube is only 43 years old—"he more I desire to write simpler music—more beautiful, not arabesques. Todd people don't care for a Bach fugue. I do not mean that we shall go back to kindergarten music, but I do mean that we can learn to express the beautiful in a simpler form, for the day is coming when complexity will not be a feature of 'good' and excellent orchestration."

The question remains, "How soon will Mr. Strube's prognostications come to universal expression?"

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

John Hermann Loud, Concert Organist

(Fellow of the American Guild of Organists.)
RECITALS A SPECIALTY.
ADDRESS 140 ROYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Mrs. Lucia Gale Barber
Midwinter Session of
Individual and Class Instruction in
Voice and Dramatic Expression
Rhythm
Physical and Personal Culture
Dancing
THE LUDLOW
ST. JAMES AVENUE, BOSTON

The Boston
School of Singing
(Huntington Chambers, Boston.)
Director, ARTHUR W. CHAMBERS.
Paris Conservatory plan. From rudiments to artistic finishing.

M. F. BURT School
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL
NORMAL MUSIC COURSES.
Including voice, sight-singing, ear training, musical stenography, harmony. Address Brooklyn, N. Y. School, 48 Lefferts pl. New York School, Carnegie Hall.

THEODORE
SCHROEDER
VOICE MASTER
Thorough Preparation for successful careers. Endorsed by leading artists. Studio, 250 Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.

Madame Clara Poole
PRIMA DONNA CONTRALTO.
Coaching and Tone Production a Specialty. Studios: Steinert Hall, room 38, Huntington Chambers, room 402. Private address, The Arlington, Boston.

Marie L. Everett
TEACHER OF SINGING.
Leading exponent in America of the celebrated Marchesi School of Singing. Credentials directly from Madame Marchesi, Paris, and Madame Blanche Marchesi, London; circulars. The Copy, Boston, Mass.

WM. ALDEN PAULL
Instructor of Voice Culture
Episcopal Theological School, Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Tel. Camb. 2316-1.

Private Lessons by Appointment
WANTED—Piano pupils; lessons at pupil's home if desired. Terms low. Tel. B. 3305-2 or address D 250, Monitor Office.

John Hermann Loud, Concert Organist

In the Realms of Music

THE Symphony Orchestra plays tonight the "Rob Roy" overture of Berlioz, the Brahms double concerto for violin and violoncello and the Richard Strauss tone poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra." The soloists are Willy Hess and Alwyn Schroeder.

Mr. Fiedler has placed on the program of the Symphony rehearsal of Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, and the concert of Saturday evening, Jan. 29, two works never before given by the orchestra. The first is Beethoven's Grand Fugue for string orchestra, op. 133; the second is a symphonic poem, "Night Ride and Sunrise," op. 55, by the Finnish composer, Sibelius. The other numbers on the program are Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor and the prelude and love death from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." There will be no soloist.

Frederick W. Wodell will present at the midwinter concert of the Peoples Choral Union Sunday evening a miscellaneous program from the works of Palestrina, Mozart, Mendelssohn and other masters, a male chorus of his own, composed especially for the men of the choral union, and Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden." The chorus of 400 will be assisted by the following soloists: Mrs. Gertrude Holt, soprano, who will sing in place of Miss Elleda Perley, previously announced; Miss Annie Miller Wood, contralto; James H. Rattigan, tenor; and Kenneth Bingham, baritone. Mr. Wodell will have an orchestra of 40 Symphony men; his organist will be Herman A. Shedd, his pianist Miss Bertha C. Wright.

Messrs. J. Hoffmann, A. Bak, K. Rissland and C. Barth, four members of the Boston Symphony orchestra who have played together for seven seasons as the Hoffmann string quartet, will give their first concert of the present season at Steiner hall Monday, Jan. 24, at 8:15 p. m. Their program consists of Alexander Winkler's quartet in B flat major, op. 14, a work new to Boston; Rachmaninoff's sonata for piano and cello, assisting in the Brahms string sextet in B flat major, op. 18, George W. Chadwick's quartet in D minor, No. 5, will complete the program.

The Hess-Schroeder quartet will give their fourth concert at Jordan hall Thursday evening, Jan. 27, with Segismund Stojowski, a pianist new to Boston, assisting in his sonata for violin and piano in G major, op. 13, and with Messrs. A. Gietzen, viola, and J. Keller, cello, assisting in the Brahms string sextet in B flat major, op. 18. George W. Chadwick's quartet in D minor, No. 5, will complete the program.

The Flonzaley quartet will play at their second concert, Chickering hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 27, the adagio from an unfinished quartet for strings by Chausson; the scherzo from the quartet for strings, op. 74, in D minor by Reger; Haydn's quartet for strings, op. 34, No. 5, in D major, and Beethoven's quartet for strings, op. 74, in E flat major.

The classic dance has yet another exponent in Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora Duncan. Mr. Duncan's classic dance, however, is purely Hellenic, and is accompanied by Hellenic music, both vocal and instrumental. It professes to be a reconstruction of the ancient Greek system of rhythmic gymnastics, and to have a practical as well as aesthetic value. Mr. Duncan will present with the assistance of his wife, who is a Greek, a chorale piece from the "Medea" of Euripides, the Orphic hymn to Victory, an ode of Pindar, Homer's story of the sojourn of Odysseus on Calypso's island, an idyl of Theocritus, and other things, all in the course of four afternoons. The performances will be given in Jordan hall, Monday, Jan. 31; Wednesday, Feb. 3, and Friday, Feb. 4, at 3 p. m.

Miss Gertrude von Axen, one of Miss Loie Fuller's solo dancers, will give a dance recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon. Her program will be made up largely of dances to music of Beethoven and Schubert. It will include the sonata in A flat major, op. 26 (five movements); two bagatelles and a minuet, by Beethoven; Deutsche Tanz, Trauerelei, serenade, "Moment Musical," ballet music from "Rosamunde" and "Marche Militaire" by Schubert.

Hamilton Hodges will make his first

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

EDWARD HAYES
Teacher of Singing
(TAUGHT IN PARIS 5 YEARS)

Residence Studio
221 West 78th St., New York
Phone, 9208 Schuyler.

SINGING DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME
BY MY METHOD OF TEACHING

Write or call for information.
HELEN ALLEN HUNT
CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Teacher of Singing.

No. 514 Pierce Building Boston.
EDWIN N. C. BARNES,
Basso Contralto and Teacher of Singing.
Concerts and Recitals.
SIMPSON CHAMBERS, BOSTON.

RECITALS

STEINERT HALL
Mr. JONAS ADAMOWSKI Presents His Pupil,
Virginia Stickney
in a "Cello Recital."

Assisted by MARION LINA TIFTS, Pianist
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, at 8:15
Tickets \$1.00 and 50c. for sale at Symphony and Steinert Halls.



JÉAN SIBELIUS.
Finnish composer whose "Night Ride and Sunrise" will be produced by Symphony orchestra Jan. 29.

appearance in Boston in a song recital at Chickering hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. He will sing Wallace's song-cycle, "The Freebooter," a group of songs by Mallinson's "Adelaide," and songs by Strauss, Von Flitz, Masse, Bemberg and Goddard. Mr. Hodges is an American baritone who has in recent years been touring Australia and New Zealand, appearing there in song recitals, miscellaneous programs and oratorio performances. He comes highly commended by the public in these far-off lands.

Albert Edmund Brown, bass-baritone, will give a recital at Chickering hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2. His program contains many songs not often heard in concerts; among them are several old Scotch and English songs and a group of Hungarian melodies by Francis Korbay. Other composers whose names appear on Mr. Brown's program are Haydn, Schubert, Carl Loewe, Max Bendix, Arthur Foote, Radecke, Henry F. Gilbert, Oliver King, Stephen Storace, Sidney Homer and Walter Damrosch.

Boston numbers of the American Music Society will present in public concert at Jordan hall Tuesday, Feb. 8, a program of native compositions as follows:

Dramatic monologue, "In a Gondola" (Browning), John Beach; Harry Barnhart and John Beach; pianoforte quintet (first time in Boston), Edgar Stillman-Kelley; Hoffman quartet and Arthur Shephard; songs by Atherton, Daniels, Shephard, Stillman-Kelley; Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child; suite for violoncello and pianoforte (new), Howard Brockway; Alvin Schroeder and Howard Brockway.

Mme. Liza Lehmann, the composer of the song cycle "In a Persian Garden," is to return to Boston for a recital at Symphony hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5. The program of her concert of a few weeks ago will be repeated. Her quartet of singers, Mme. Jonelli, soprano; Miss Palgrave-Turner, contralto; Dan Boddo, tenor, and Frederick Hastings, baritone, will perform the "Persian Garden" songs and the nonsense songs from "Alice in Wonderland"; Albert Hole, the boy soprano, will perform two pieces from "The Daisy Chain."

Josef Adamowski will present his pupil, Miss Virginia Stickney of Medford, Mass., in a cello recital at Steinert hall, Saturday evening, Feb. 5. Miss Stickney's program is as follows: Sonata for cello and piano, op. 40, Boellmann; concerto in A minor, op. 33, Saint-Saens; Elegie, op. 24, Faure; Scherzo, op. 6, Klengel; Fantasia on Russian themes, Davidoff.

The Handel and Haydn Society, at their midwinter concert in Symphony hall, on Sunday evening, Feb. 13, will give their first presentation of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend." The concert will be under the direction of Emil Mollenhauer, and the chorus will be accompanied by orchestra and organ.

Miss Mand Allan will give a second recital of classic dances in Symphony hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26.

The Acton (Mass.) Choral Union will give Cowen's "Rose Maiden" in February. The chorus will be assisted by a quartet of Boston soloists. Edwin C. Barnes will conduct.

TEACHERS INTEND TO MEET MONDAY

A meeting of the Boston school teachers pension council will be held at 4 p. m. Monday for the purpose of organization. A president, secretary and probably a corresponding secretary will be elected.

There are 51 members from whom to choose, only 10 of whom are men, so that the women have the matter in their own hands. After organization the body will await a call from the school board.

The purpose of this organization is to be an aid to the board in dealing with the question of pensions for the teachers. The legislation on this subject that has been enacted is not entirely satisfactory to the teachers, and it is hoped that this new body will represent the teachers in assisting the board.

A Pen Picture "PEARL OF THE SUNNY ISLES" Where Tourists Enjoy Winter

NASSAU, N. P.—For many years, almost forgotten in its Caribbean sea home, the smallest of a numerous group of islands and cays, a few of which are inhabited, Nassau, the "Pearl of Sunny Isles," was brought into prominence during the civil war in the United States of America.

Blockade running between the besieged port of Charleston, S. C., and Nassau formed the chief attraction to money seekers from over seas. Many are the tales of escapes from the United States gunboats pursuing privateers; the very shores of Hog island, the natural breakwater of Nassau harbor. On the beach at Hog island the hulk of the Agnes Louise, a famous blockade runner, may yet be seen, as one of the relics of the war.

During the civil war period, and to meet the requirements of the numerous visitors, the British government built the Royal Victoria hotel. After the close of the war, Nassau was the winter resort of a limited number of American visitors.

The Royal Victoria was found ample in size and accommodation to meet both the purpose and number of tourists then visiting Nassau. For many years it sagged along at a sleepy pace, but

a future was before it as a winter resort, and this materialized in the advent of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate. Mr. Flagler, who by his indomitable energy transformed southern Florida from a wilderness into veritable Arcadia, visited Nassau in 1898 and bought the Royal Victoria from the government. In 1899 he erected the Hotel Colonial, spacious and luxuriously furnished, as an outlet for the numerous guests of the hotels of the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, whose hotel system reaches from St. Augustine in the north to Miami in the south of Florida. This company also built a fine passenger steamer, the Miami, with a draft enabling her to enter the harbor and land her passengers at the dock at Nassau. The Miami makes the trip from Miami in 16 hours. Usually leaving port at 3 p. m. and arriving next morning at 7 a. m., a single night's voyage is thus easily accomplished.

Nassau is in truth a winter paradise, and its climate beyond compare. The temperature usually registers from 70 to 80, the moonlight signal drop to 60. Out-of-Doors

There is a great scarcity of rain during the winter season, which makes the tropical air quite balmy, thus enabling visitors to enjoy the glorious moonlight, when driving or sitting outdoors at night.

One of the chief features of Nassau is the beautiful water of its harbor—exquisite, with its sheen of iridescent shimmer, like a film of gauze on a lovely picture. One lady, a visitor of many winters, said: "I love to sit at my window at the 'Colonial' and watch the ever changing colors of the water of your harbor. I have traveled for many years, and visited winter resorts both on the Pacific and Mediterranean, but have never seen its equal for ever changing effects, always beautiful."

Another pleasure is the ever-green foliage. On the island palms, orchids and palmettos abound, and roses when given the least attention bloom profusely even in the winter months.

Among its places of interest, the beach at Hog island leads as the attraction of the morning. Formed of the fine coral sand, white, firm and smooth, one can walk over it at low water with ease, or sit on its natural terrace formed by the action of the ocean during stormy weather and watch the bathers enjoying their morning swim in water so balmy that one may remain in it for hours without discomfort. After the bath there is the fruit lunch, where one may eat oranges on a stick, grapefruit a la Higgs and soppodillas with the appetite sharpened by a morning's exercise and the liberal inhalation of pure air.

Next in interest comes the "Sea Gardens." A natural channel of the sea

between Hog island and Athol island, narrow and deep, with a strong current, the bed of which is covered with a growth of sea feathers, sea fans, and fungus, with its own aquarium of many colored fish.

Glass bottom boats through which a clear view of the sea bed may be obtained are towed to the gardens, and allowed to drift on the surface, thus affording a glimpse into the wonderland below the sea. The wonderful coloring of the feathers and fans tempted so many of the tourists to have the boatmen dive down and break them off, which so damaged the beds that a law forbidding such spoliation of one of the most fascinating places of interest was passed by the House, and the gardens are fast recovering their wonted beauty.

Morning drives along good macadamized limestone roads to the caves, or through pine forests to Lake Cunningham, or the South beach, or to Ft. Montague along the sea-grit roads are a favorite pastime. For the afternoon, golf at the Colonial golf grounds, tennis at the Lawn Tennis Club; tennis and clock golf at the Colonial courts, and the afternoon garden parties at Government house, where Lady Grey-Wilson welcomes her guests, receiving with her own quiet courtesy, is a function much appreciated by visitors and townsfolk alike.

Nassau being the seat of government of the Bahama islands, the Governor, Sir William Grey-Wilson, representative of the British crown and head of the executive, presides over a miniature court which is the center of the political and social element of the Bahamas.



WONDERFUL SILK COTTON TREE; A STREET SCENE.
The tropical "Cottonwood" known as the Bombax Malabaricum grows to prodigious size; the view is that of East street in the residential section.

In the center of the town the Hotel Colonial, with its gardens of foliage plants, palms and native tropical trees, paw-paws, coconuts and other varieties, forms an attractive residence for tourists from the north. The Colonial has in addition to its golf grounds at Ft. Charlotte, where annual tournaments attract lovers of that fascinating sport, tennis and clock-golf courts on its own grounds, and the daily patronage of these prove the appreciation of its guests. Immediately adjoining the Hotel Colonial is the Clifton House, a small hotel with limited accommodation and moderate charges. Scattered over the town there are numerous boarding houses and during the past few years many families have rented for the season private dwellings and keep house themselves. The various religious denominations are well represented in Nassau. To reach Nassau there is the Ward Line of New York, whose steamers make the trip in three and a half days, leaving weekly during the season. The Miami from Miami, Florida, crosses in sixteen hours, and the Colonial Line have advertised steamers from Bermuda to Nassau for this season.

Boston's New Theater Opens Monday



ENTRANCE TO NEW PLAYHOUSE.
Sited on Tremont street, near Hollis, the Shubert theater presents one of the most artistic lobbies in Boston.

Monday evening will witness the opening of Boston's newest playhouse, the Shubert, which is situated on Tremont street opposite the head of Hollis. For the inaugural attraction the theater will have E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in plays from their Shakespearean repertory. The bill Monday evening will be "The Taming of the Shrew." A detailed account of this performance and of others that will be given during the engagement will be found in the dramatic columns of this issue of The Monitor.

Better to understand the decorative effects which are briefly outlined below one must skim through the building with H. C. Wears, the New England manager for Thompson-Starrett Company of New York, the builders, or Russell Spring, who is representing Architect Thomas M. James. Entering from Tremont street the visitor is in a commodious outer lobby, with the two box office windows and manager's office on the left. Swinging doors admit to the larger staircase lobby with the ample dimensions of 40 by 30 feet. On either side the grand staircases lead to the first balcony. Passing on, one enters the main foyer which has a run of 110 feet and a depth of 15 feet along the entire rear of the auditorium and admitting patrons to the boxes on either side without passing through the main auditorium.

From this foyer also are approached the ladies' waiting room adjoining the main foyer, and the check room. From here, the third foyer or lobby since entering at Tremont street, the patron has entrance to the theater proper through the seven doors set in a solid partition. The auditorium has a depth of 80 feet and about the same width, the seating arrangement providing for two broad aisles with side aisles on extreme right and left running as far as the boxes. Special attention has been given to providing comfortable seats, averaging 22 inches in width and allowing an opening of 2 feet and 10 inches between rows. Aside from the boxes the orchestra will seat 650. A feature of the boxes, by the way, will be the commodious retiring rooms, so that box parties have not only quite an exclusive entree to them without passing through the main part of the theater, but between acts may be as much by themselves as if in their own drawing room. The first balcony, with two main aisles and two side aisles, will seat 500, and the second balcony will accommodate 400 in comfortable chairs similar to those installed on the orchestra floor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT is thoroughly equipped to handle every branch of the EXCHANGE BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all parts of the world. We issue our own TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT drawn upon the strongest European banks.

The First National Bank

Federal, Franklin and Congress Streets

Sale of Brass Beds

Beginning with Monday, Jan. 24, we shall offer all our brass beds at reductions of 25% from the regular retail prices.

Ferdinand's incomparable SILK FLOSS MATTRESS, choice of tickings, at \$15

FRANK FERDINAND INC.
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE
2260 Washington St., Roxbury District
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings A step from Dudley Street Station

CRUISER ARRIVES AS BOSTON ARMORY FOR NAVAL BRIGADE

The United States protected cruiser Chicago steamed into the Charlestown navy yard this afternoon from Philadelphia. After being repaired she will be sent across the harbor to North End park, where she will be used as an armory by the Massachusetts naval brigade.

Several companies of the brigade have been quartered at the East armory, and it is expected that the men will be moved to the Chicago in the next few days.

The Chicago was built by John Roach & Sons of Chester, Pa., in 1885, and went into commission in 1887. She was one of the first ironclad boats to be built by the United States government.

The government scout Dixie arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard from Philadelphia at 9:45 o'clock this forenoon, having on board a detachment of 100 officers and men, who will be assigned to the seven submarines now lying at the navy yard. These submarines, which are named Bonita, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stingray and Tarpon, will be stationed in the Boston harbor during the next two months.

The Chicago left Philadelphia at the same time as the Dixie, but is a slower boat.

SUGAR MEN'S APPEAL

NEW YORK—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court today denied the application of Kehoe, Coyle, Hennessy and Doyle, former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, serving one year's sentence on Blackwell's Island for underweighing frauds, for release on bail pending argument upon their appeal.

RESCUES THREE CHILDREN.

Louis Trabbucco, a 15-year-old fruit seller rescued Mrs. Annie Lubeck's three children from fire in the house at 45 North Margin street. Left alone the children, all under five years of age, got hold of matches and the result was a fire. There was little damage.

POLITICS IN WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Considerable interest is being manifested in connection with the coming annual town meeting to be held early in March, and there are already a number of candidates for the position of town clerk and collector.

DAIRY "BOOSTERS" ORGANIZE.

AMES, Ia.—A new dairy association called "The Dairy Boosters Association" has been formed here to advance general dairy interests.

Special care has been taken with the stage and it is not only extensive enough in its proportions, but so equipped with every modern device known to stagecraft that it can accommodate any sort of production from a dainty drawing room comedy to a big spectacular presentation or grand opera. The proscenium opening is 40 feet with a height of 33 feet. From the curtain line to the back wall the distance is 50 feet, with a 24-foot width of clear stage on both the prompt and off sides. The height to the gridiron is 68 feet, with a depth of 15 feet under the stage. A distinct innovation will be the construction of a 40-foot square movable stage so that any section can be raised or lowered. The pit for the orchestra players is so arranged that it can be raised or lowered to secure the exact volume of music wished for various productions.

HALL CLOCKS and MANTEL CHIMES FOLDING WATCHES PRATT
35 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

About Waists



This one is new, stylish, tailor-made, made by well paid people. Made of pure, imported Chinese silk in the natural Pongee color.

Note the pocket, the silk, self-colored buttons and the general effect of this waist.

It all shows up-to-dateness. It pays a very small margin of profit, because waists are not expected to pay much, if any, profit in this store.

Our Silks, Linens, Rugs, Japanese Ware, etc., are the rent payers, and Waists and Kimonos can be and are sold by us lower than elsewhere.

Let us show you.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.
43 & 45 Summer St.

In Our 12th Annual Mark Down Sale



We offer this Solid Mahogany 48-inch Top Extension Table. Marked from \$42.00 to

\$30.00

Quality guaranteed. We save you 20% to 50% on Dining Room, Chamber and Living Room Furniture.

Morris & Butler

97 Summer St.

Harmony in Decorating

Invariable laws govern the art of home decorating and furnishing and a visit to our display rooms will prove to you our ability to apply these laws so as to bring out the most harmonious effects at the least possible cost consistent with superior workmanship.

Correspondence solicited.
ALLEN, HALL & CO.
Decorations—Rugs—Furniture
384-390 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

Automobile Club of America Favors Federal Legislation

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL

Approves Congressman Olcott's Bill Regarding Interstate Commerce and Postal Service Motor Cars.

ANNOUNCES VIEWS

NEW YORK. That the Automobile Club of America is taking a keen interest in the proper operation of motor cars is well attested by the action taken by the board of governors and law committee of the club at its last meeting. Not only did the club go on record as favoring the federal regulation of motor cars used in the postal service and interstate commerce but it also drew up resolutions regarding proposed changes in the present laws of New York state.

The following announcement was given out by the club at the end of the meeting:

"At a meeting of the governors and the law committee of the Automobile Club of America Congressman Olcott's bill H. R. No. 1066 providing for federal regulation of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce or the postal service was again approved and its adoption by Congress urged as desirable. With reference to proposed New York state legislation the club adopted resolutions favoring a series of propositions as follows:

"1. An amendment of the existing law is preferable to the enactment of an entirely new automobile statute.

"2. A reasonable tax based on horsepower A. L. A. M. rules is the fairest way of supplying revenue to the state.

"3. A reciprocity provision is desirable whereby cars owned and licensed in other states may be operated in this state under the home license provided the home state allows cars owned and licensed in New York state to operate therein under the New York license.

"4. Professional chauffeurs should be required to take out a license. Owners should not be required to do so.

"5. The examination of owners of machines or of chauffeurs with respect to their ability to run a car is not practicable in such a way as to be productive of any useful result; but

"6. All licenses to whomsoever granted should be subject to suspension or revocation by some state authority either upon the recommendation of any magistrate before whom the offender has been tried or upon its own volition whenever after examination any holder of a license is found to habitually operate in a way to endanger the life and safety of others.

"7. All license fees and fines and penalties collected for any violation of the law should be transferred to the state treasury within a reasonable time and the proceeds of all license fees and penalties should be used by the state for the maintenance of its improved highways.

"8. The identification of cars should be made easier by enlargement of the number from three to five inches in height and by requiring that at night the tail lights should be so adjusted as to illuminate the number plate.

"9. Reasonable speed in lieu of arbitrary limits is still the desideratum.

"10. Any charge for registration designed for revenue should be collected on the ownership of the car and be independent of the license fee required of drivers, which should be retained at a figure sufficient to pay the cost of issuing the same.

"11. Penalties should be measured to some extent by the violation, and in trivial cases should be supersedeable in the magistrate's discretion, by admonition.

"12. The function of bail is not punishment for an offender, but solely to insure his attendance in court when required. Except in case of accident, bail should not exceed \$100 in amount and should be a matter which the magistrate may dispense with, and except in case of accident the magistrates in the city as well as in the country should dispose of the case forthwith and summarily either by the imposition of a fine or by acquittal.

"13. Arrest in trivial cases should be superseded by a provision for service of summons or notice."

A. L. A. SEEKS AFFILIATION.

The Automobile Legal Association has formally applied for affiliation with the Massachusetts State Automobile Association. The legal association has a membership of 3000, and this accession to the state association will add great strength not only to it but also to the American Automobile Association, with which the state association is affiliated. The members of the Automobile Legal Association will be entitled to all the benefits of the American Automobile Association, and this fact should have the effect of considerably increasing the numerical strength of the legal association also.

DAVIS SIGNS CONTRACT.

PHILADELPHIA—Harry Davis of the Philadelphia Athletics has signed his contract for this year. Davis is the first player to sign the new form of contract with that baseball club.

HEAVY EXPLOSION IN TUNNEL.

FISHKILL, LANDING, N. Y.—Fifteen men were killed late Friday by a premature explosion of nitroglycerine in a tunnel. Five more were hurt.

HAS BILL FOR FEDERAL LAW.



(Photo by D. B. Edmonston, Washington, D. C.)
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT.
New York congressman who has bill in Congress for federal control of automobiles.

INTEREST GROWS IN MOTOR TRUCKS

Scottish Merchants Are Gradually Increasing Usage of Most Modern Types of Commercial Vehicles.

The last few years have seen much progress made in the increased use of automobiles in Scotland. This is especially true of motor vans and trucks. Scottish merchants have seemed to be very slow in taking to this modern form of transporting people and merchandise and as a result they are far behind other countries in this direction.

United States Consul Rufus Fleming of Edinburgh sends some very interesting and instructive data regarding the recent development of this branch of automobile in that country, saying in part:

"Motor vans and motor trucks have been slowly coming into use in this part of Scotland. The main difficulty in the way of these motor firms that have tried to promote the trade in commercial vehicles has been the comparatively high cost of upkeep, due chiefly to the carelessness of drivers or their lack of knowledge of machinery. With the object of encouraging drivers intelligently to handle their machines and to keep them in proper repair, the Scottish Automobile Club has introduced a competitive scheme whereby prizes will be awarded to the drivers of such vehicles as comply with the regulations. A souvenir badge will also be presented to each prize winner. A Scotch motor car manufacturing company has presented a silver cup to be awarded to the driver competing in the scheme who, in the opinion of the judges, has shown the highest merit. Manufacturers and users of commercial vehicles are taking interest in the movement for better service, as it seems to promise good results.

"Motor car manufacture is an industry not yet established on an extensive basis in Scotland. Only two companies that make complete cars can be said to have been successful and they are small concerns compared with the leading motor car firms of the United States. It is not clear that this backward state of the industry is due altogether to either inferior machines or bad management, or both. The Scotch manufacturers have had to struggle not only against foreign competition but against the numerous and powerful guild of coach builders.

"With scarcely an exception the long established coach builders in this country, when it was shown that the motor car had come to stay, turned their attention to the making of motor car bodies, and they have to a great extent retained their clientele by selecting any chassis wanted and fitting on it a body of a design suiting any individual taste and marked by any novel or special feature desired in lines or workmanship. The result has been a very wide diffusion of motor car manufacture and trade. This condition affects principally the trade in high class cars, but its restrictive influence is felt throughout the Scotch market by the complete car makers."

N. Y. NOVELTY FOR BOSTON SHOW

Unquestionably the greatest novelty of the New York auto show was the Thomas revolving chassis located on the main floor of the Garden. By ingenious contrivance the chassis of the Thomas flyer has been mounted on a shaft connected with electric motors which revolved the chassis displaying to view every part and portion of the same. A series of 16 boxes with glass sides were arranged to light up one immediately after another, which called attention to the various Thomas features.

During previous shows attempts have been made to show the under parts of the car by means of a large mirror placed on the floor under the chassis, which arrangement did not always give a fine view.

Mr. Henshaw, the local Thomas manager, has made arrangements to have this chassis on exhibition at the Boston automobile show.

CHICAGO AUTO SHOW DECORATIONS WILL REPRESENT FOREST

Novel Design Being Worked Out for the Ninth Annual Motor Car Exhibit of Big Western City.

MANY EXHIBITORS

The ninth annual Chicago automobile show, under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which opens at the Coliseum and the First Regiment armory Feb. 5 promises to be the most magnificent exhibition of the kind ever held in that city.

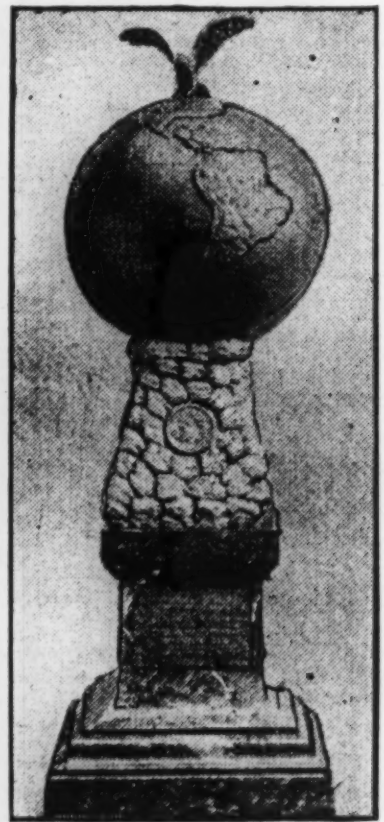
The show will be national in scope. S. A. Miles, the manager, reports that he has assigned spaces to 250 manufacturers of motor cars, motorcycles, parts and accessories for the coming show. The list of motor car exhibitors includes the names of some new firms which have become prominent since the last exhibition. In order to accommodate more carmakers this year it was found necessary to limit the spaces. In all, 95 automobile manufacturers have been given spaces on the main floor of the Coliseum and the annex; the basement of the annex and the main floor of the First Regiment armory.

The motorcycle department will again be an interesting feature. Spaces have been assigned to 12 makers of the two-wheelers on the second floor of the annex. The parts and accessories firms have been taken care of in the galleries of the Coliseum and the First Regiment armory.

Mr. Miles is satisfied that the scheme of decorations he has selected for the show will be very fine. There will be nothing in evidence to remind one of the past exhibitions in the embellishments of the coming show. He thinks he has succeeded in his aim to present a setting which will in no way permit of comparisons with past efforts. The show will be held in a forest.

This will necessitate the use of about 100 real trees, of which 20 will be 2 feet in diameter and 70 feet high; about a mile and a half of brick wall, real bricks, and the same amount of vine covered iron railings; about 80,000 square feet of trellis work and pergola; 150 ornamental vases; 200,000 leaf sprays and flowers; four fountains of real water, and 150,000 square feet of paintings. No sign of the roof will be visible. The walls and roof will be entirely covered with foliage and blue sky.

For the next two weeks a corps of men, all artists in their work, will be kept busy preparing the setting, which, Mr. Miles announces, will be the most expensive ever arranged for an automobile show in this city.



NEW YORK-PARIS AUTO TROPHY.
Won by a Thomas motor car.

ALL AVAILABLE SPACE IS TAKEN

Never before in the automobile history has the demand for space for the automobile show been so large. Manager Chester I. Campbell has had his hands full in his endeavor to give all applicants an equal chance. Those who applied early were indeed fortunate, as many of the late comers, and their number is legion, were obliged to take what they could get, which in many cases, was nothing at all. Every available inch of the over 105,000 square feet of the exhibition space in the entire Mechanics building has been allotted, and on the first evening, March 5, when the doors are thrown open to the public, there will witness one of the greatest trade exhibitions ever held in this city.

That automobile shows are becoming more and more popular has been shown several times this year, for those held throughout the country have been greater

WILL SPEAK ON AVIATION.



CHARLES J. GLIDDEN.
Interested in Aviation and Motoring.

BOSTON TO HAVE AIRSHIP SHOW

Practically Every Known Model of Flying Machine Will Be Represented in Mechanics Building.

It is expected that Boston will become enthusiastic next month over the airship show. Practically every section of the country has had an opportunity of seeing the Wright brothers aeroplane, the Bleriot, the Latham, the Curtiss and other types of air crafts; but it has remained for Chester I. Campbell of the automobile show fame to show New England the marvelous strides that have been made in this art during the past year.

Beginning Feb. 16 and continuing one week the Mechanics building has been engaged and in it will be exhibited practically every known type of air craft, either in full sized machines or large models of same. This exhibition is held under the sanction of the Aero Club of America, as well as the Aero Club of New England, and some very prominent gentlemen interested in aeronautics are on the advisory board.

Many exhibits will come from New York and other centers of aviation interest and every mail brings in offers from aspiring inventors who claim they have models or full sized craft and have solved the true problem of aerial navigation. Be that as it may, a wonderfully interesting and instructive exhibition will be given from present indications.

Many prominent gentlemen have consented to give talks on aeronautics during the exhibition, notably Charles J. Glidden, who is chairman of the advisory board, H. Helm Clayton, Professor Pickering, Aeronaut Leo Stevens, Edward Durant and others.

FORDS POPULAR WITH ENGLISH

When an engineer of considerable fame in Europe selects for his own use an American car, after carefully investigating and comparing that car with the finest products of his home factories, signal honor is paid the manufacturers of that American car. So when Charles Collett, manager of the locomotive department of the Great Western railway of England, purchased a model T from the London branch of the Ford Motor Company, that office was highly elated.

Two other sales reported by this branch are also interesting, because of the prominence of the purchasers; Madame De Navarre, better known to Americans as Mary Anderson, the talented actress, secured her car the second week in January. S. O. Buckmaster, K. C., M. P., bought one the same week.

An interesting phase of the English record of sales for Ford cars is the number of cars being sold to prominent agriculturalists. So many large cities are located in so small a radius that the players find it advantageous to travel from one engagement to another in automobiles. The Ford car has figured prominently in the sales of these buyers, partly as a result of the car of that make that Guy Standing, the actor whose American friends are countless, is using for just that purpose during his English engagement.

successes than ever before. Many new cars will have representation this year, and while no drastic changes have been made in the more widely known makes, still constant improvements are being made.

FOOT-WARMERS



For Heating Vehicles

of all kinds, and for other purposes where a steady, inexpensive heat is desired this HEATER is unquestionably the most perfect device ever invented. It radiates steady, uniform heat sufficient for all purposes at a cost of less than 1 cent an hour. Uses a specially prepared coal. Circulars and prices by mail.

F. A. WALKER & CO.
85-85 CORNHILL, SCOLLAY SQUARE.

AUTOISTS OF BAY STATE INTERESTED IN FOUR NEW BILLS

Are Filed Today With Clerk of the Massachusetts State Legislature by Frederic Tudor.

WANT NEW CHARTER

Four bills and an amendment to another will be filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Frederic Tudor of Boston, a director of the National Automobile Association, which organization supports the new measures as well as the amendment. The first and most important of these bills will undoubtedly prove of great interest to the 25,000 and more automobilists in this state. In the petition accompanying this bill the petitioners ask for a charter for the National Automobile Mutual Insurance Company.

According to Francis Hurlbut, Jr., attorney for the National Automobile Association, this legislation is designed to afford motorists an opportunity to insure themselves against fire and liability in the same company, and at a considerably lower cost than heretofore, as has been proved possible by the experience of cooperation in mutual companies writing other lines of insurance.

All the petitioners seeking this legislation are officers or directors of the National Automobile Association. These include Col. A. G. Bullock of Worcester, John W. Graham, president of the International Trust Company; George D. Clapp, trustee of Boston; Andrew B. Cobb of Newton and a member of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Co. of Boston; Frederic C. Hood, treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company; Frederic Tudor, fiscal agent; John H. Child of Maynard & Child, Boston; Allan Forbes, vice-president and actuary of the State Street Trust Company; Richard H. Stearns, Jr., of R. H. Stearns & Co., and Francis Hurlbut, Jr.

The next most important measure that will be introduced will be a bill for a light on all vehicles. This will be in all respects similar to the one which failed of passage last session.

Another bill that will be entered by the same interests will be one giving the highway commission power to grant at its discretion licenses to youths under 16 years of age who are capable of operating an automobile. Under the present law persons under the age mentioned are barred from obtaining such a license while, according to Mr. Hurlbut, many such are perfectly capable of operating a car.

The fourth and last bill to be introduced today by the automobile people aims to bestow still greater discretionary power with the highway commission. Under the present law the highway commission is compelled to repeal the licenses of all automobilists who have been found guilty in the lower courts of a breach of the automobile laws and who have appealed to the higher courts for a further hearing. The bill aims to give the commission power to repeal the license or not, as it sees fit, in such cases. It is claimed by the automobile interests that the working of the present law has caused much hardship.

The automobile interests also offer an amendment to chapter 534, acts of 1909, commonly known as the new automobile law, making the maximum height at which number plates may be located on automobiles 48 inches instead of 36 inches as at present.

Speaking last evening of the bills which it is proposed to introduce today, Mr. Hurlbut said that a strong sentiment had for some time existed among autoists favoring a mutual insurance company along the lines of the one now planned.

"The National Automobile Association," said Mr. Hurlbut, "some time since established an insurance department in addition to its legal and touring departments for the benefit of its large membership. In consequence, its members have recently been, and are now, receiving the lowest rates possible with some fire and liability companies. All

Will Save Money

Boston Shock Absorber

saves you money in wear on motor, springs and transmission.

Gives greater comfort and is a necessity in every fully equipped car.

Call and see it in use.

30 DAYS TRIAL

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see the "Boston" or write for handsome illustrated booklet.

Knapp-Greenwood Co.

1000 BOYLSTON ST.

With the Automobilists

Four first honors, one a world's record, jump-spark ignition, the Bosch dual system of high tension magneto and storage batteries, with one set of spark plugs, being employed.

The current number of the Rambler Magazine contains a very interesting article on automobile touring in the British Isles. It is written by J. B. Kaercher and gives an account of a trip which he recently took through that country in a Rambler motor car.

The Nordyke & Marmion Co., Indianapolis, Ind., well known manufacturers of the Marmion "Thirty two," have issued an interesting pamphlet entitled "Punishment" and in which they give an account of the work done by Marmion cars in some of the big races it has been entered in. This automobile has made quite a record for itself during the short time that it has taken part in such contests. The F. E. Wing Motor Car Co., New England agents, are pleased to furnish these pamphlets on application.

The Curtis-Hawkins Company of 214 Elliott street, local agents for the Speedwell car and Babcock electric, will move to larger and more convenient quarters at 162-172 Columbus avenue on Feb. 1.

The Boston fire department has just received a combination automobile fire machine of the Knox type.

Charles Henshaw has made arrangements to have the trophy that was presented to the Thomas Company for winning the New York-to-Paris race exhibited at the Boston automobile show.

The progress of the motor fire engine as a substitute for the horse-drawn apparatus has been more marked in California than in any other section of the United States. Just the other day the Rambler automobile hose truck used by the San Diego (Cal.) department was pressed into service to relieve a team of horses after the team had become stalled.

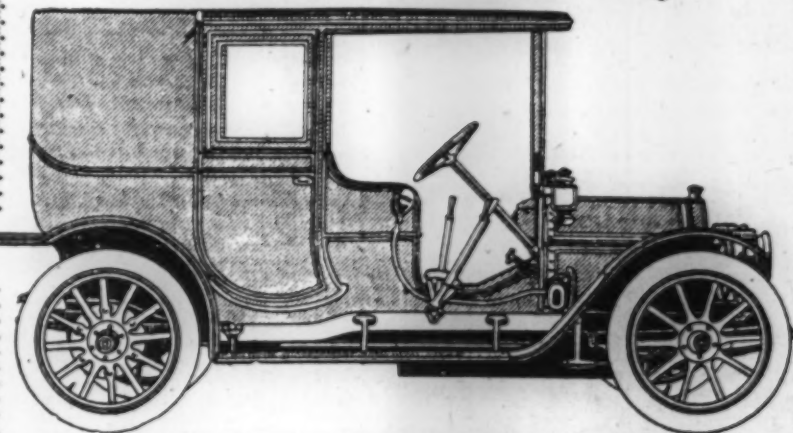
The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club expects that it will take possession of its new home, Broad street, facing Lincoln park, Newark, some time in the spring. The financial arrangements were agreed upon at a meeting of Dr. Leslie D. Ward, the club's attorney and attorneys for the trust company which will handle the bonds to be issued for the purchase price. The trustees of the club have received pledges of \$80,000, or about three quarters of the total amount that will be needed to finance the undertaking.

Texas automobilists are cooperating with the promoters of the international flag-to-flag endurance contest for the Washington trophy, which will be held from Denver to the City of Mexico in connection with the centennial celebration the coming summer.

Some automobilists who have tried the introduction of graphite into lubricating oil find that it works satisfactorily. If this is tried the proportions should be a teaspoonful of graphite to a pint of oil. Those who have tried it say that it builds up irregularities on bearings and wearing surfaces of pistons, rings and cylinders, resulting in better cylinder lubrication.

MATHEWSON NOT YET SIGNED.
NEW YORK—Christy Mathewson has refused to sign a New York contract because it binds a player to his club all the year round. Mathewson declares that he will never affix his signature to such a document without first having written permission to do so as he pleases in the winter months.

Chalmers-Detroit
Thirty
CLOSED CARS
Immediate Delivery



Maroon—Green—Blue
Price \$2750

with complete equipment, including Bosch magneto, headlights, gas tank, 34x4-inch wheels and tires, with five-passenger capacity inside

We would be glad to send you a beautiful art catalogue devoted exclusively to closed cars

Whittien-Gilmore Co.
907 BOYLSTON ST.
Telephone Back Bay 4003

MOTOR BOAT SHOW BOSTON

You are interested in Marine Engines?
Don't fail to investigate the
Lackawanna Valveless

and the

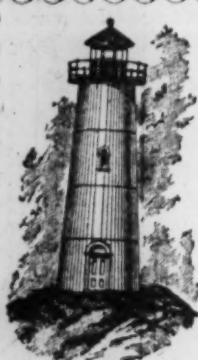
Regal Four Cycle

NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS

OLDS GAS POWER CO.

80-82 BEVERLY ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW SPACES 79-80



FIND THIS LIGHTHOUSE

at the MOTOR BOAT SHOW

AND TAKE IT HOME, BUT DO NOT
FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE
LINE OF NEW MOTOR BOAT
SPECIALTIES

A. S. MORSS CO. 210 Commercial Street
BOSTON

**HARRIMAN TYPE
ROTARY** STEAM ENGINES
GAS ENGINES
COMPRESSORS
PUMPS

WILL EXHIBIT ENGINES IN BASEMENT AT MOTOR BOAT SHOW.
RUNNING UNDER POWER OF STEAM AND ILLUMINATING GAS.
Single Rotary, Rotary Steam Engine, with M. I. T. record of 25.7 horsepower,
31 lbs. steam, per brake horsepower hour, 500 revolutions.
First Model Rotary, Gas-Engine with Rotary Compressor ever exhibited under
power of illuminating gas.

HARRIMAN ENGINE CO., 53 STATE ST.

Fast Runabouts, Launches, Cruisers
Two and Four Cycle Marine Motors.

TRUSCOTT QUALITY
Outlives the Recollection of Price

SPACES 18-19-20-21 MOTOR BOAT SHOW.
ALSO SPACES 220 AND 221.
BOSTON BRANCH, 37 HAVERHILL ST.

MONACO MOTOR BOAT RACE DATES ARE NAMED FOR APRIL

Motor boat enthusiasts are beginning to look forward to the seventh international motor boat meeting at Monaco, France, which has been set for April 1 to 14. The first two days will be devoted to exhibitions, and the racing will begin on the 4th. The prizes aggregate \$24,000.

The program includes the following: April 4, Prix Omnium, eliminating trials, over one round of the 6.25-kilometer course; the best boat in each series to qualify for final. April 5, Prix Omnium, final handicap, over 12.50-kilometer course. April 6, Prix International Sporting Club, for single-cylinder cruisers, 50 kilometers. Prix de Monaco for 15-meter racers. April 7, Prix du Tir aux Pigeons, for 6.5-meter cruisers. Prix de Monte Carlo, 15-meter racers with unlimited horsepower. April 8, Prix de la Méditerranée, for 6.5 to 8-meter cruisers. Prix de la Côte d'Azur, 8 to 12-meter cruisers. April 9, Prix de la Riviera, for 12 to 18-meter cruisers. Eliminating trials for Coupe des Nations. April 10, Championship of the Sea, for all cruisers, 200 kilometers. April 12, Coupe des Nations, three boats from each nation, 100 kilometers. April 13, Prix de la Condamine, handicap on same lines as Prix Omnium, distance 25 kilometers. April 14, Coupe de la Prime de Monaco, speed trials for all boats which have won a 50-kilometer race or competed in the larger events.

MORSS COMPANY'S FINE EXHIBIT

One of the most complete exhibits of accessories at the show will be that of the A. S. Morss Company. This firm specializes everything needed for the construction or equipment of a motor boat from keel to truck. This includes every sort of special tool devised for boat building, fastenings of all sorts in copper and galvanized iron, marine paint, varnish, deck fittings, plumbing fixtures, steering gears, propellers, shafting, rudders, etc. In addition to its stock line of articles the company turns out special steering gears, fits up propellers with shafting, and makes special forgings, castings, and tanks of all descriptions.

The A. S. Morss Company is constantly bringing out new fittings to keep pace with the advanced requirements of boat owners. Among some very valuable spe-

cialties which they control are the Skene chock, a device which holds the mooring rope or towline securely in place beyond any possibility of accidental disengagement; the Morss control lever, for leading spark and throttle controls to any part of the boat, and the Morss battery set, a waterproof source of current for ignition. With this set accidental short-circuiting or loose connections are rendered impossible and the full life of the battery is obtained.

These and many other specialties are of great interest and importance to the average motor boat owner, and the exhibit is being studied very carefully by builders and owners.

NEWCOMER AT THE MOTOR BOAT SHOW

There will be a new comer on exhibition at the motor boat show next week which it is predicted will have a good many surprises for the fast boats of the world. It is a launch built for the Premier Motor Car Company of New England and is eligible to competition in the medium size craft. Neither this company nor its parent, the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, is in the motor boat business, but this boat was built by the Herreshoffs to show the unusual adaptability of the Premier motor to boat uses and conditions.

The hull is a little over 33 ft. long, 4 ft. 4 in. beam, and has a draught of about 20 in. Its exterior is of beautifully figured mahogany and the interior of cedar, the walls being 9-32 of an inch thick, and it is fastened together with something over 28,000 copper screws. Its makers are responsible for the statement that it is the handsomest boat that they have ever turned out from that home of beautiful craft. Power is supplied by a six-cylinder Premier motor of the type used in their seven-passenger touring cars. Trials in the neighborhood of Bristol and Newport last summer showed its ability to travel very fast; just how fast is a secret that no one except some of the officers of the company are familiar with; the only statement they will make relative to speed is that it has exceeded the guaranty of its builder which is 27 miles per hour.

THIRD ANNUAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW WILL OPEN TONIGHT

Manager Campbell Has Secured the Most Complete Line of Exhibits Ever Displayed in This Country—Several Racers There.

A very attractive event is assured at Mechanics building at 8 o'clock this evening, when the third annual motor boat show is opened. It was not believed that Manager Campbell could improve over last year's, either in the number of exhibits or in the general attractiveness, but from knowledge obtained direct from those connected with the details of the show it can be certain that the motor boat devotee has a surprise in store for him when the exhibition opens tonight.

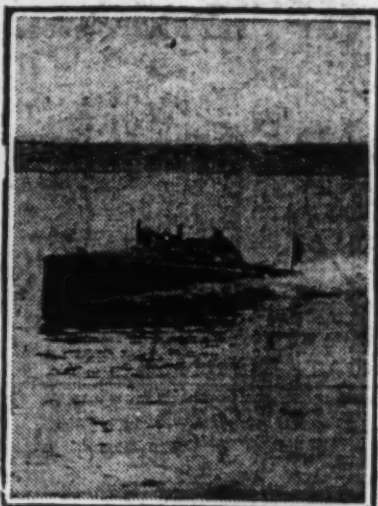
Builders of motor craft from the East, from the West and from the South will compete in their displays, and the result will be an exhibition that will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in Boston before and one that will be an educator to all who are interested in this grand sport.

Some of the fastest racing craft will be exhibited and will prove very interesting. Every motor boatist has heard of Dixie II, the Saville, the Br'er Fox II, and others, but few have had an opportunity of seeing the champions and of studying their general lines. Not only will the racers be shown but a really wonderful line of pleasure craft.

Another feature of the exposition, which will directly appeal to the boat motorist is the grand display of motors and accessories, the latter including all the safety and comfort giving devices so attractive to yachtmen. The decorations will be strictly in harmony with the general scheme and the lighting effective as usual.

Although the exhibition is supposedly for motor boats, engines and their fit-

EXHIBITED AT BOSTON SHOW.



THE DIXIE II.

Fastest motor boat in America.

tings, many rowboats, canoes and some sailing craft will be shown, and a new purchase of Manager Campbell is expected to be ready for this occasion. Mr. Campbell has bought from the inventor what is probably the most unique craft ever conceived. It is called an aero-ice-plane, being a complete iceboat and aeroplane, and some remarkable things are promised for it.

The formal opening of the exposition will be at 8 o'clock this evening, continuing all next week, opening daily at 10 a. m. and closing at 10 p. m.

MOTOR YACHTSMEN PLAN EVENTS

Philadelphia and New Jersey Enthusiasts Are to Hold Many Big Races the Coming Season.

Philadelphia and New Jersey yachtmen, owners of motorboats valued at more than \$1,000,000, will next year place their racing events on such a scale as to assume a remarkable position in boating circles, says Motor Boat.

Practically all of the yachting organizations along the south Jersey coast and the many clubs in the vicinity of Philadelphia have been drawn together under the auspices of the Yachtsmen Club of Philadelphia, which is to be regarded as the controlling body, and the duties of which will be to arrange a schedule for next summer, so that racing dates will not conflict.

At least a half dozen ocean races, one of which will be from Philadelphia to Havana, Cuba, will be held. Naturally, plans for these events are in their infancy.

The Cape May Yacht Club is planning an ocean race from Cape May to the Nantuxet Shoal lightship and return. This is a distance of approximately 600 miles. This club will also probably hold several ocean races of 100 miles and upward.

A unique race will give the Ocean City yachtmen an opportunity to display their prowess. The boats racing on equal terms and under no handicaps, will be sent away from the Ocean City clubhouse in a bunch. They will go over the bar at the head of Egg Harbor bay to the ocean and proceed to Atlantic City. There the boats, according to the conditions of the race, will be tied up to the Atlantic City clubhouse, while the owners and pilots register.

The night will probably be spent there and the next morning at an early hour will see the fleet under way for Beach Haven, which is about 100 miles further up the coast. There the boats will again tie up for the night, while the crews register. Then the race homeward will begin. The first boat that arrives at the dock at Ocean City will win the race. One of the most stringent conditions will be that the crews which leave at the beginning of the race will have to finish. Plans for all these races and for the regular summer racing events under the auspices of the separate clubs are now being discussed at the Yachtsmen Club, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia in the Hale building, on Chestnut street.

The Yachtsmen Club is not to be considered as a factor in dictating the policies of the various clubs, but is only, with the cooperation of the commodores and other officials of the various organizations, to lend its efforts in placing the sport on a better basis than all standpoints.

A reform, it is prophesied, may be the formation of a set of racing rules, which might prove more satisfactory to the Philadelphia and South Jersey yachtmen than the existing rules. As there will be 19 clubs, ranging from Bay Head to Cape May, along the south Jersey coast, under the contemplated governing body, its scope, in regard to the promotion of racing events, is obvious.

The inauguration of the Philadelphia Inquirer regatta two years ago was the first step in bringing the yachtmen together. The union of the clubs, as contemplated, will cause absolute harmony. Commodores of the various clubs,

in outlining and discussing the plans, have agreed that this is to be paramount. This action was caused by last season's events, there having been some disappointment because of frequent clashing in schedules.

LUNT MOSS HAS NICE DISPLAY

A very brilliant display is that of Lunt Moss Company at the motor boat show. Any one interested in country houses would do well to visit the exhibit of the company. There will be seen in operation 125-light direct-connected, electric lighting gasoline engine and generator, also three horsepower low voltage electric lighting outfit and storage battery. This low voltage outfit is in a class by itself, and with the adoption of the tungsten lamps it is possible to have the complete electric lighting plant within the reach of all in moderate circumstances.

They also show electric driven, deep well working heads and shallow well pumps connected with the Lunt-Moss pneumatic tank, which is the modern method of storing water in the cellar of the house; thus eliminating the overhead tank, insures cold water in summer and an installation that cannot freeze in the coldest of weather.

This exhibit will be in charge of J. W. Moss, president of the company, and Benjamin E. Robbins, who will be glad to explain the merits of the system to any one desiring this information.

TRUSCOTT SHOWS SOME FINE BOATS

The Truscott Boat Manufacturing Company occupy their usual space at the Boston motor boat show this year, directly in front of the main entrance, and the exhibit of this company alone is of no small proportions. They are showing a 35-foot cruiser of the raised deck type, finished in genuine Indian mahogany. The boat is of 9 feet beam and the amount of room that has been arranged, as well as the comforts and convenience of the interior make this one of the most interesting boats at the show.

The motor is the well known Truscott four-cylinder, four-cycle type with a cylinder design allowing an explosion of all the gas directly over the piston. This shows an economy of fuel and an efficiency that gives an ample reserve power in excess of the rating of 21 horsepower.

This company is also showing a 23-foot, natural finished speed boat, mahogany planked and finished. The boat is of good lines and should give a good account of herself in any waters.

COTTON CROP IS RECORD-BREAKER

BOMBAY, India.—The extraordinary condition of the cotton market has created a demand for Indian cotton in America and 10,000 bales have been shipped. Recent rains have benefited the crop and some experts estimate an increase of 100,000 to 200,000 bales. The cotton districts have not enjoyed such prosperity since 1865, and are receiving the value of four years' crops in one.

REMARKABLE MOTOR BOAT INVENTED BY ADMIRAL J. A. HOWELL

Can Travel on Land as Well as on Water and Make a Safe Landing Through the Surf.

CHRISTENED AMPHI

A motor boat that can propel itself at a speed of six and one half knots in the water and 12½ knots on shore, on a hard beach or through the streets of a city, has just been patented by Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., retired, says Motor Boating. She is named the Amphibious, apparently on account of her amphibious nature. The tiny craft can not only make speed on land or in her native element but she can make a safe landing through high surf, of which feature the admiral is very enthusiastic. The little vessel can work herself out through just as bad a sea as that in which she can make her landing; too, a steep hill is no bar to her progress on land.

For many years Admiral Howell, who also is the inventor of the well-known Howell torpedo, has given much of his time to the perfecting of his amphibians, as he terms his family, and with the exception of one or two lesser improvements which have occurred to him since taking out his final patents, they are now as faultless as he can make them. On land the Amphibious looks not unlike a powerful surf boat, such as the life savers use along the beaches, except that she is hung on two large wheels; her body terminates in a large rudder or tail. Perhaps a submarine would form the closest object of comparison, if you cut away the wheels and tail, as the hull is cylindrical, and, being decked over, can be closed up almost as tightly as if intended for submersion.

The Amphibious principal dimensions are: 23 feet over all, 7 feet beam, 4 feet depth with an extreme draft of about 40 inches. In her hull there is a two-cylinder opposed gasoline engine, generating 12 horsepower at 700 revolutions and 15-horsepower under 1200 turns per minute. The propeller, which is used at sea in addition to the large paddle wheels, is three-bladed, 18 inches in diameter, with 15 inches pitch. The tail is 10 feet long and hollow with an inside diameter of 8 inches and on submersion fills with water, of which it frees itself automatically after emerging.

This tail, which is almost half as long as the vessel herself, is undoubtedly the most material feature of the craft, from a seaman's viewpoint, its importance being at once apparent when making a landing through surf. Any one who has carefully studied the art of beaching a lifeboat in heavy weather—a very difficult feat successfully to achieve—will recall the difficulty or preventing the boat from broaching when her stern is thrown high into the air by the advancing sea as it strikes her. This is due, of course, to the great surplus buoyancy aft and the steersman, standing in the sternsheets, digs his great sweep deeply into the breaking water, and shoves hard to prevent his boat from broaching and rolling in the surf.

This the Amphibious tail obviates, for, filled with sea water, it holds the entire stern of the boat well down into the water, permitting the propeller to grip hard as it turns, completely preventing broaching as well as any racing, as the screw is always submerged. The large broadside wheels are coupled to the engine by reducing gears, having at high speed a ratio of 16 to 1 and at low speed

Motor Boat Show

OPENS TONIGHT

AT 8 O'CLOCK

MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

All Next Week 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

GREATEST COLLECTION OF

Motor Craft and Marine Equipment
EVER ASSEMBLED UNDER ONE ROOF

Water Supply and Electric Lighting Outfits for Country Homes

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 lbs. pressure. Furnished with Hand, Gasoline, or Electric Pump. The ideal fire protection.

Alamo Belted Electric Lighting Outfits with low voltage Westinghouse generators, using Tungsten Lamps. Our Independent Electric Lighting Plants give a bright, clean and steady light—the cost of operating is low and the first cost reasonable. It will pay you to investigate what the users of our plants have to say. Write for Catalogue.

Let our Engineers figure out your needs. LUNT MOSS CO., BOSTON, MASS., BRANCH, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK. See Our Exhibit, Number 229, Basement at Motor Boat Show.



Boat and Engine Book

Just like a Do not think of Buying a Launch or 30-Footer Engine until you see our Handmade Book which explains four smaller wonderful launch bargains. Only \$2.00 for this complete 16-foot

Launch 3 H.P. guaranteed self-starting Engine, weedless Wheel and Rudder. Result of 20 years experience. Money back if not as represented. Write for free catalog today. Special Bargain in Wee reversible self-starting engine to those building or buying their own boats. Engine controlled by one lever. Special proposition to agents for a limited time only. C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO., 580 Canal St., Greenville, Mich.

BLISS BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Launch and Motor Boat Fittings of All Kinds

170 and 172 Commercial St.
Boston, Mass.

THE BRIDGEPORT THE MOTOR THAT MOTES

Universally acknowledged the foremost of

Each working part quickly and separately removed. No expert required. All exposed working parts of bronze. All bearings of bronze. All parts exposed to heat thoroughly water-jacketed.

No valves, gears or trappy parts. Especially adapted for pleasure and commercial purposes. Marine and stationary types. 2½ to 25 H.P. BRIDGEPORT MOTOR CO., Inc. Boston Salesrooms, 31 Central Wharf.

to be the first of its kind ever exhibited in public, in operation.

The inventor of the engines is J. Emory Harriman, Jr., of the well known firm of Harriman Brothers, civil and consulting engineers, 53 State street, Boston.

PLANS NEW BOAT FOR SKEENA RIVER

VICTORIA, B. C.—George Frizell has arrived from Prince Rupert to make arrangements for the construction of a new stern-wheel steamer for the Skeena river service. The construction of the new steamer will be financed by Mr. Frizell, Captain Bucey and Vancouver and Prince Rupert capital. The steamer will cost about \$40,000. It is probable that the new stern-wheeler will be constructed in Victoria.

PLANS AEROPLANE TEST IN BOSTON

Early next week Alexander V. Wilson of Bar Harbor, Me., will make another attempt to fly in his motor aeroplane from the ice in the Charles river basin. Mr. Wilson attempted the feat on Friday, but was unsuccessful because of a slight accident to his machine.

Mr. Wilson's machine is equipped with a seven-horsepower motor which was taken from a motorcycle. It is designed to start on ice and has runners like an iceboat.

Leading Hotels • Restaurants • Cafes

Special Rates
For the Winter Months

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)

offers elegant apartments, single or en suite. Only 10 minutes ride by express trains from the business, shopping and theatre district. You can enjoy every modern comfort and convenience. Always warm in coldest weather. Cuisine is unexcelled. Ample provision made for transient or touring guests. Illustrated booklet on request 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago (Tel. H. P. 4000)

HOTEL HEINZEMAN

648-620 South Grand Avenue Los Angeles

American and European Plan Family Hotel. Cuisine unexcelled. All modern conveniences. Centrally located; one block from Central Park; one-half block from Postoffice and all car lines. European \$1.00 and up. American \$2.00 and up. Special rates by the week or month. From railroad depot take any car via 6th or 7th sts. C. C. DORR, Proprietor.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach :: Southern California
American Plan, \$4 per day, upward.
All land and water sports and pleasures.
"An hotel conveying the idea of comfort, elegance and quietness, and a good cuisine."
WRITE FOR LITERATURE.
MORGAN ROSS, Mgr.,
CORONADO BEACH, CAL.
Los Angeles Agent, H. F. Norcross,
334 S. Spring Street.

The Coolidge
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Furnished or unfurnished apartments, all modern improvements. One to four rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy. Cuisine of Unvarying Excellence.
P. F. BRINE, Manager.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

BLOUSE OR SHIRTAUST.

SHIRTAUSTS made in tailored style, but finished with a frill at the left of the front, are new and smart. This one is so made but the frill is removable and can be used or omitted as desired and can be renewed without renewing the entire waist. The tucks over the shoulders are arranged close to the armhole seams in conformity with the latest style and on exceedingly becoming lines. There are two tucks at each side of the box plait at the front and when the frill is used it is attached to an additional band, which is buttoned into place.



6556—Blouse or Shirtwaist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 21 or 2 1/4 yard 32, 3/4 yard 44 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards of ribbon 4 inches wide for frill.

The pattern (6556) may be had in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TESTED RECIPES.

JANUARY JUMBLES.
One cup butter, 1 1/4 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 1/2 cups sifted flour, 1/2 cup grated nutmeg. Cream the sugar and butter together till very light, beat the eggs well, yolk and white separately, and add. Next add the flour well sifted, and the nutmeg and stir all well. Drop the mixture from the point of a silver spoon into a greased dripping pan and bake in a quick oven as briskly as possible. The cakes

will spread out thin, so watch that they do not burn. When browned all round the edges they are just right. Take them up with a griddle spoon and set on a dish to cool.

DAINTY SERVING OF SALMON.
To one cupful of salmon, add one beaten egg and one cupful of sweet milk, a small piece of butter, and pepper and salt to taste. Mix well together and steam until set. Serve on nicely trimmed, buttered slices of thin toast. If desired, this dainty may be prepared in the food pan of a chafing dish set over the hot water pan until cooked to the desired consistency. Sliced olives and parsley may be used to garnish.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.
Unusually low prices are quoted on fresh meats and groceries by the Houghton & Dutton Company. This concern's public market and groceries departments are well worth a visit by the economical housewife.

The Torrey, Bright & Capen Company, 348-350 Washington street, announces a special lot of linoleums at low prices for first quality. These include plain linoleums in brown, green, red, gray or white, inlaid linoleums with wood grain and tile effects in a large variety of designs, and battleship linoleums in brown or green. Cork carpet can be had in many colors. There are also English oilcloths for kitchens, etc., in sheets up to 24 feet in width.

Mason & Hamlin pianos, which may be seen in the salesrooms of the Mason & Hamlin Company at 492 Boylston street, are recognized everywhere as splendidly toned and beautiful instruments. The buying public has long since given the Mason & Hamlin piano the seal of its approval.

Next Wednesday evening the people of Boston will be given another opportunity to see Miss Maud Allan in Greek dances, when she appears in Symphony hall with a new program and an orchestra of 55 members conducted by Gustav Strube.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, 39 Boylston street, states that while the cost of food and clothing steadily increases, the cost of electric light and power steadily decreases. Since 1906 the price of electricity has dropped from 18 cents to the present price, 11 cents.

The Diamond State Fibre Company of Elsmere, Del., manufactures hard and flexible fiber for electrical insulation and mechanical purposes. They make a specialty of trunk fiber in all the standard trunk colors; angles and bands; strap loops and covers for suit cases. Prices and samples will be sent upon application.

The L. S. Kallajian Manufacturing Company, 817 Columbus avenue, Boston, have just placed Mr. Kallajian's new invention, the Kallajian coaster brake, on



IN THE HEART OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Lankershim

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rates \$1.50 and up—with Bath \$2.00 up.

First-Class and Strictly Modern Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.



G. A. & D. H. HART

THE NATICK HOUSE



445 SOUTH MAIN ST.
Rates: European, 75c to \$2.75
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00
285 Rooms—125 Rooms with Bath. Free Bus Meets All Trains.

FIRST AND MAIN STS.
Rates: American, \$1.25 to \$3.00
European, 50c to \$2.50.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SHIRLEY HOTEL

17th AVE. AND LINCOLN ST.

Best in the West! Denver, Colo.
DON S. FRASER, Manager.

Myrtle Bank Hotel

Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

European Plan.
100 rooms. 25 private baths.
Open entire year.

Myrtle Bank Hotel Company
E. R. GRABOW,
Managing Director.

Waterbury Inn

Among the snow-clad mountains of
VERMONT

A comfortable, modern hostelry to
rest and enjoy the winter sports.
Open throughout the year.
WM. F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Waterbury, Vt.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square
BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

THE HAMILTON

14th and N. W. Washington, D. C.
A HOMELIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined, first-class table, modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

THE ASHBURTON
9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON.
One minute walk from State and Court House. Rooms by the day, week, month or year. Tel. 22030 Hay.
M. H. BURBANK.

Oak Court Hotel
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Select Family Hotel; best service throughout. ARNHOLT & SPANGENBERG, Props.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE anti-trust league started in Washington for the purpose of combating the high prices of beef and other commodities is causing talk throughout the country. While thousands are countenancing this movement it does not find entire favor with the press. The following editorial comments tell their own story:

CHICAGO DAILY JOURNAL.—In almost every state in the Union there is a general movement to ascertain the cause of increased cost of living. Legislatures are passing resolutions calling for investigation. Well-meaning but short-sighted enthusiasts urge boycotts of certain articles of food to force lower prices.

PITTSBURGH DESPATCH.—Those Cleveland boycotters of meat should pause to consider that their increased demand for cereals and eggs is likely to boost those prices, too.

HOUSTON (TEX.) POST.—Now if the anti-trust league, the promoter of the assumed national boycott, be able to make this necessary legal proof against the pending combination, and thus to avoid the penalties of the law against itself, it would seem that the simplest and most direct way to protect the consumers of the country against the unjust exactions of such combination would be to proceed directly against it and force its dissolution by invoking the terms of the anti-trust law against it.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL.—When the new anti-trust league gets to work with a boycott to bring down prices, in conjunction with the boycott by the government to compel obedience to the statutes made and provided, it will create a combination that ought to preclude the dawn of the millennium—or something very like unto it.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—The national anti-trust league, which proposes to remedy high prices by the boycott, expects to have a million members by March 1. It may or it may not have, but no one will be able to gauge its strength and scope because these will not be revealed by its membership. It is a serious movement; one that is entirely too serious, indeed, to be encouraged, as the attitude of the congressional powers that be is encouraging it by a disinclination to make a real effort to learn the

market. This brake, they claim, is one of the lightest, easiest running and simplest coaster brakes ever devised. The principal features are a one-piece shaft and six uniform rollers which are very durable.

The annual markdown sale of high-grade boots and shoes by E. H. Smith & Co., 280 Boylston street, is now going on, and the firm is offering good bargains in footwear. Its stock this year is one of the most attractive it has ever shown.

cause of high prices and take some steps to remedy the present condition.

NASHUA (N. H.) TELEGRAPH.—If the crusade keeps on moving there will be some lofty figuring of the preference that should be given to beans over beef. It is already calculated that the breakfast foods have cut heavily the consumption of bacon.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES.—But in Cleveland 6000 men have signed a pledge not to eat meat for a month. While this may smash beef prices, its tendency is to advance rates for alfalfa.

ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION.—The boycott scheme of our anti-trust league friends is too much like moonshine to offer immediate relief in the matter of cost of living.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—The unfortunate feature of the enterprise is that it is clearly illegal. The first time the central committee exercised its powers of boycott its members would be liable to prosecution. Their arrest would wind up the career of the league in short order. It is regrettable from one point of view that the experiment cannot be tried, but on the other hand it has possibilities for evil that might easily make it as much of a danger to the community as the very trusts it was created to curb.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—It is now proposed to boycott those articles of food for which extortionate prices are charged. However much the average man may sympathize with the movement and its purpose, the weapon of warfare adopted is hardly likely to prove popular.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—The anti-trust and other high prices boycotts spread. Some 200,000 membership cards in the "anti-trust league" are being sent out from Washington. Here are the equity courts with their injunctions, following the precedent set up in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison boycott case?

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—If the latest boycotting idea works out, and the courts are kind enough not to slay it in its infancy, there are more interesting things ahead. It will be most interesting indeed to see several million restless American citizens fighting for liberty and happiness by the novel expedient of refusing to use meat and salt and sugar and butter and provisions and woolen goods and cotton goods and lumber and steel and cutlery and pottery and cop-



The Hotel Puritan

300 Commonwealth Avenue, BOSTON.

Boston's newest hotel.
American and European Plans.
"A public house which resembles a rich private home."



MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's

Exclusive Woman's Hotel.

29 East 29th Street.

Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.00 and Up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Centre of Theater and Shopping District.

A. W. EAGER.

CAFES-RESTAURANTS

Cafe Verdi

55 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

Near Symphony Hall, Conservatory of Music and Boston Opera House.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LUNCHEON from 12 to 3 p. m., 35c.

TABLE D'HOTE from 5:30 to 8 p. m., 50c.

SUNDAY TABLE D'HOTE from 12 to 3 p. m., 50c.

DE CARIS & FERRARI, PROPS.

English Tea Room

160 Tremont St.

Over Moseley's.

Luncheon 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3:30-5:30.

Between West and Boylston Streets.

Cafe de Paris

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS.

Luncheon, Table d'Hote 25c

Table d'Hote Dinners 50c

LOUIS COLIN

150 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON.

When in Seattle

VISIT

The Maryland Dairy Lunch

100 COLUMBIA STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

LANDERS' Lunch and Coffee Houses

20 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Near Copley Square

27 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON

Tel. 3195-1 Back Bay

The Summit Luncheon

15 Temple Place, Boston

HOME COOKING. Top floor, take elevator.

PROMPT SERVICE. Lunch served 11 to 3.

RAILROAD DEPOTS TO COST MILLIONS

New York Central and Lackawanna Lines Plan Big Expenditures for Terminals at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 is to be spent by the New York Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad companies in this city within the next few years, if present terminal plans which these railroad corporations have in mind are carried out. These plans are likely to mature during the present administration of Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann.

Information regarding what the railroads have in mind has become public from Albany. This information is definite concerning the New York Central's intentions, but is still somewhat indefinite concerning the Lackawanna.

With regard to the Central it is known positively that the Central officials have been in conference from time to time with the up-state public service commission regarding three different plans for a railroad station which the Central has in mind for Buffalo.

It is stated on good authority that to carry out any one of the three plans will involve an outlay on the Central's part of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

One of the plans which the Central has in mind provides for an enlargement of the road's present passenger terminal facilities on the so-called Exchange street site.

The second plan relates to the construction of a passenger station along the

per and telegrams and telephones and coal and shoes and hairpins and stocks and a few other articles.

SAN JOSE (CAL.) MERCURY.—Never since the first settlement of this country has the cost of living declined and comfortably been so great as it is now. Not even in war times, when our currency was so much below the standard was the cost of living equal to what it is now.

BOSTON GLOBE.—As a means of bringing down the price of meat, Cleveland workmen have decided on a boycott. The Cleveland workmen should devote themselves to remedying the cause rather than temporizing with the effect of high prices.



THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor

HOTEL ADVERTISING

THE publication which carries the highest class of clean commercial advertising is an excellent paper for the bringing of business to hotels

The Monitor

carries both high-class Hotels and general commercial advertising, with
PAYING RESULTS

EDUCATIONAL

MANOR SCHOOL

STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

For information and booklet, address
LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

A BOOK by Leland Powers and Carol Hoyt
Powers, entitled *Talks on Some Fundamentals of Expression*. Price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.
Address LELAND POWERS SCHOOL :: 177 Huntington Avenue, Boston

The Oxford School

232-236 OXFORD ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

A home school for girls; lower and upper schools represent all departments through college preparatory. General and special courses for non-collegians. Domestic science, art, music. Exceptional advantages for French and German. Teachers, experienced, successful.

MISS M. I. BILLINGS, Headmistress.
MRS. ANNA J. STOKELL,
MR. RALPH C. STOKELL,
TEACHERS OF DANCING.

New Century Bldg., 177 Huntington Ave.

Terms, Eight private lessons, \$5. B.B. 3634-4

waterfront in the district between Gene-

see and Erie streets.

The third plan provides for a station in the vicinity of what is known as the

Compromise Y.

When the Lackawanna has completed all its plans with regard to improved terminal facilities for Buffalo, it is said they will provide for outlays of money aggregating between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, which, of course, would include all property recently bought by the railroad corporation.

OKLAHOMA CALLS BOTANY TEACHER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Prof. A. W. Starrin, head teacher of botany in the

Kansas City high school, has resigned to become teacher of botany in the Oklahoma State Agricultural college at Stillwater. Professor Starrin is an

alumna of the University of Kansas and formerly was an instructor there.

Professor Starrin is to be succeeded in the Kansas City high school at the beginning of the term Jan. 24 by Miss

Addie Jackson, a botany instructor in the University of Kansas and formerly teacher in Lawrence and Horton.

MISS MAE KEITH

Platform and Dramatic Art

321 HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS

would like to find suitable assistant to take part interest. Excellent opportunity for recent graduate of Emerson or Leland Powers School. Investigation solicited.

MISS M. I. BILLINGS, Headmistress.

MRS. ANNA J. STOKELL,

MR. RALPH C. STOKELL,

TEACHERS OF DANCING.

New Century Bldg., 177 Huntington Ave.

Terms, Eight private lessons, \$5. B.B. 3634-4

waterfront in the district between Gene-

see and Erie streets.

The third plan provides for a station in the vicinity of what is known as the

Compromise Y.

When the Lackawanna has completed all its plans with regard to improved terminal facilities for Buffalo, it is said they will provide for outlays of money aggregating between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, which, of course, would include all property recently bought by the railroad corporation.

PIONEER GIANT TREE CUT DOWN

ALAMEDA, Cal.—The largest and oldest

eucalyptus tree in Alameda was cut down recently. The tree was planted over 50 years ago and one of the witnesses to the placing of the shoot in the ground

was in charge of the workmen that removed the giant. That witness is Miguel Arada, a descendant of a historic Spanish family.

"I saw the tree planted when I was a boy," said Mr. Arada, "and it causes me to feel as if I had lost a friend to see the tree cut down."

The giant eucalyptus was on the site of the proposed new postoffice and was removed to make way for the building.

FIXES CENSUS AGENTS' PAY.

WASHINGTON—A favorable report has been ordered by the House census committee on a joint resolution fixing the maximum pay of special agents of the census at \$6 a day, and traveling expenses and allowance of \$3 a day in lieu of subsistence. The resolution has already passed the Senate.

Started Bulbs IN PANS

Just ready to go to the light

DUTCH HYACINTHS—7 in. pans, well filled. Per pan

Those Wishing to Use This Page for a Free Advertisement Must Write Their Advertisement on the Blank on Page 2

Classified Want Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following News-dealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.

Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison avenue.
Joseph Marzocchi, 104 Elliot street.
Stefano Taddeo, 34 Atlantic avenue.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus avenue.
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont street.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont street.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington street.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles street.
Harvey Brown, 368 Cambridge street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

T. A. Kennedy, 70 West Broadway.
D. James, 363 West Broadway.
Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester street.

BROOKLINE.

W. D. Paine, 20 Brookline street.

ROXBURY.

Il. Allison & Co., 3588 Warren street.
Benjamin DeYoung, 871 Main street.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington street.
W. E. Robbins, Eggleston square.
R. D. McKee, 146 Dudley street.

DORCHESTER.

B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester avenue.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin street.

THE NEWTONS.

George F. Briggs, 273 Washington street, Newton.
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center street, Newton Center.
C. H. Stacey, Post Office building, West Newton.

A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Center street, Newton.
A. VanWort, 833 Washington street, Newtonville.
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

WALTHAM.

E. R. Hall, 600 Main street.
W. N. Towne, 220 Moody street.

BROCKTON.

George C. Holmes, 58 Main street.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center street.

NEEDHAM.

C. E. Cushing, Arlington.

ARLINGTON.

Arlington News Company.

FOREST HILLS.

C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park avenue.

WORCESTER.

F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant streets.

HAVERHILL.

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

QUINCY.

L. A. Chapin.

MALDEN.

Harry W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R. Station).

ATTLEBORO.

L. H. Cooper.

DANVERS.

Danvers News Agency.

CANTON.

George B. Lough.

MELROSE.

George L. Lawrence.

WEST MEDFORD.

N. E. Wilbur.

ANDOVER.

O. P. Chase.

WATERLEY.

W. J. Kewer, 18 Church street.

AYER.

Sherwin & Co.

PLYMOUTH.

Charles A. Smith.

SALEM.

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

GLOUCESTER.

Frank M. Shortell, 114 Main street.

READING.

M. F. Charles.

FITCHBURG.

Lewis O. West, Broad street.

LOWELL.

G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack street.

LAWRENCE.

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin street.

AMESBURY.

Howes & Allen, 14 Main street.

NEWBURYPORT.

Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD.

W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main street.

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MAINE.

L. T. Mead (City News Company), 12 Hallowell street.

PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress street.

MAINE.

LEWISTON.

N. D. Estes, 30 Lisbon street.

HELP WANTED-MALE

CYCLINDER PRESSMAN on illustrated magazines and catalogues; high class, reliable man only. LEMINGTON ZIEGLER PUBLISHING CO., 220 Atlantic ave., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN-Railroad: we have three or four openings for first-class experienced railroad draftsmen; prefer civil engineering graduates; must be good letterers; salaries from \$60 to \$125 per month. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

DRAFTSMAN-Mechanical: for large copper smelting company; want man who has had experience in power plant designing and in smelter work; salary \$125 to \$150. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, thoroughly experienced on apartment houses, public buildings and other large structures; College graduate; salary \$20 to \$40 per week. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

DRAFTSMAN-Wanted a perspective draftsman and designer on general architectural work. F. A. WALKER, 43 State st., Montpelier, N. H.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN, one designer and one detailer; must be experienced on direct current motors. BOSTON ENGINEERING AGENCY, 7 Water st., Boston.

ENGINEER-Second or third-class license; permanent place for the right man; Southern preferred. Address B 303, Monitor Office.

GARDENER-Wanted, a capable Scotch or German gardener; answer by mail, giving recommendations. M. LONGYEAR, Leicester, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, for large high school in Southwest, prefer man whose wife will also teach; combined salary \$2500. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

INSPECTOR in metallurgy for state school of mines in West; salary \$1100 to commence. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

MACHINIST-Want an all-round machinist with inventive ability. Apply NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASS'N, room 205, 200 N. 1st St., Boston.

MACHINISTS-Wanted, several all-round machinists. NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASS'N, room 205, 200 N. 1st St., Boston.

MAN about 21; learn to sell; \$500 a year. HOUGHTON & WARE, 204 Washington st., Boston.

MAN to go into the woods lumbering; all kinds of choppers, teamsters, markers, etc. Write CONCORD EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Concord, N. H.

MINE and sunder accountant, who understands Spanish; Mexico; salary \$150 gold. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

NIGHT MESSENGER, 19 to 20 years, living at home; \$300 a year. HOUGHTON & WARE, 204 Washington st., Boston.

OFFICE BOYS over 18 years of age; must be graduates; exceptional opportunity for advancement; salary to start \$5. Call FRANK, 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

PROFESSOR of agronomy, for western state university; prefer man experienced in arid and irrigated areas; salary \$1500. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

SAVIER to work in portable sawmill. Write CONCORD EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Concord, N. H.

SALESMAN-Combination, clothing, shoes and dry goods; southern Idaho; opportunity for advancement; salary \$75. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

SALESMAN-Confidentially applied. Greater Boston; must either be practical confederator, know the line or have trade acquaintances. E. C. JOHNSON, 221 State st., Boston.

SALESMAN-Retail dry goods salesman; some experience in window decorating; salary \$100 to \$150 per month. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

SHIPPER-All kinds of experienced and capable of handling large business; applications must be in writing and will be considered; contact with FRANK, 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

SOLICITORS for high class magazines; salary and commission; for particulars address THE MAGAZINE CIRCULATION CO., 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

STITCHERS-First-class stitchers, those accustomed to custom corset or dress making; correspondence; salary \$15 to \$20. SKIRT, 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

TUCKERS-Experienced on silk and lace making; southern Idaho; salary \$1500. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

WAITRESS-Wanted a competent waitress in family of six adults; wages \$7. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

WAITRESS-Apply 45 E. 60th st., between 10 and 12 New York City.

WANTED-A young girl or elderly woman as mother's helper in family of two adults and three children, living in suburb; wages \$2 to \$4. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl in family of two adults in modern flat; no laundry; German preferred. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Wanted, a girl for general housework; no cooking. MRS. E. A. McNEIL, 47 M. Auburn st., Watertown, Mass.

GENERAL house girl; no washing; family of two; pleasant home. Address W. W. H. Monitor Office, Orchestra building, Chicago.

GIRL or woman to assist with light housework in family living in suburb; one who appreciates good home more than wages. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

GIRL, 16-18 years, to learn bookkeeping on small farm, for home, clothes and \$60 per week; to be one of family, with equal privileges. Address 222 Monitor Office.

GOOD COOK-Some general housework; no laundry work. MRS. C. R. ELDER, 49 E. 21st St., New York City.

HOUSEWORK-Experienced general housework girl; references required. MRS. NELSON, 91 Lenox st., New Newton, Mass.; phone 534-2 Newton.

HOUSEWORK-Good home for woman 35-40 years of age; assist with housework; \$20 to \$25 per week. Arlington Heights, Mass.

HOUSEWORK-In a small family a Protestant for general housework. CAPT. P. HENRY, Arlington; phone Arlington 408-3.

HOUSEWORK-Wanted, a capable colored woman for general housework; references. MRS. G. M. LONG, 10 Alexander st., Dorchester, Mass.

JANITRESS wanted; 4 rooms and basement for service. MARCUS, 481 W. 34th st., New York City.

MAID-An experienced maid, neat and capable; to do general housework; Jamaica Plain family of five; Protestant; fond of children. Mr. LEEDS, 30 Franklin st., Boston.

MAID-Wanted in family of three adults a maid for general housework; good plain cooking; no laundry. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

MAID-Wanted, a capable maid in small family for general housework; no laundry; 3 years in England; salary \$20. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

OPERATORS and basters on vests. B. L. SWIMM, 144 Hanover st.; up 3 flights.

REFINED lady, over 35, capable and practical for permanent position; business experience not as essential as adaptability; call after 10 a. m. ROOM 24, 181 Tremont st., Boston.

RELIABLE girl; general housework; no cooking or laundry; wages \$20; call after 10. 49 E. 21st St., New York City.

SOLICITORS for high-class magazines; salary and commission. For particulars address THE MAGAZINE CIRCULATION CO., 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

STITCHERS-First-class stitchers, those accustomed to custom corset or dress making; correspondence; salary \$15 to \$20. SKIRT, 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

SKIRT fluster, and draper, assistant. CLANCY, 2 W. 38th st., New York.

TUCKERS-Experienced on silk and lace making; southern Idaho; salary \$1500. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE, Denver, Colo.

WAITRESS-Wanted a competent waitress in family of six adults; wages \$7. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

WAITRESS-Apply 45 E. 60th st., between 10 and 12 New York City.

WANTED-A young girl or elderly woman as mother's helper in family of two adults and three children, living in suburb; wages \$2 to \$4. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACTIVE young man, college and Commercial High School graduate; intelligent, expert and import experience, offers his services; efficient bookkeeper, married; speaks English and English languages; shorthand typist; honest; confident; willing to refer to references. Write CONRAD KUTZ, 66 West 82d st., New York.

ADVERTISING MANAGER-Fourteen years experience; published catalogues, book printing, engraving; knowledge in machinery. H. S. HALL, 71 Broadway, New York.

AD WRITER-Wanted, a position as ad writer and card writer. J. R. COOKE, 36 Post street, Boston.

A MAN would like light employment at moderate salary; strictly temperate. CHARLES H. PRINCE, 90 Galsborough street, Boston.

AGENT or superintendent on fancy wares, silks, women's and men's wear; practical designer; must be experienced; would consider expert's position in fabrication or finishing, etc.; married; 50 years of age; salary \$2000. North Shore Emp. Bureau, 206 N. State st., Boston.

AMBITIOUS young man, 21, wishes position of assistant; intelligent, energetic and conscientious service is appreciated. Willing to travel on commission or remain in city. Address: H. W. Allen, care Allen, 45 W. 34th st., New York City.

AMBITIOUS MAN, 28, married, wants position; 3 years experience; fine insurance record; excellent references. J. J. CALL, 803 Beverly road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN young man of 20 desires position of assistant; intelligent, energetic and conscientious service is appreciated. Willing to travel on commission or remain in city. Address: H. W. Allen, care Allen, 45 W. 34th st., New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or billing clerk wishes position; very good hand and has best references. 62 S. Southern Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE-Employment wanted for an experienced all-round automobile man; good driver, mechanic and caterer. J. CARL F. UHLENDOFF, 131 Cherry st., Cambridge, Mass.

BELMAN-First-class head bellman wants situation in some large hotel; distance no object. Address FRANK, 220 N. 1st St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, confidential clerk or assistant; experienced; excellent references; office work; a man of unquestionable integrity; bookkeeper and assistant superintendent; 12 years; married; 43 years of age; English-American; anywhere, 7806 care Fibre and Fabric, 127 Federal st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of type-writing and stenography; three years' experience; best references furnished. WEISSMAN, Van Winkle pl., Woodhaven, L. I. N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER of 10 years' experience; desires position; write good hand and will accept \$65 per month to start. 32 B. Southern Street, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-Young man desires position as office assistant, experienced in bookkeeping. JOHN J. TALBOT, 133 Charles st., Boston.

BOSS BLEACHER can bleach anything in cotton, from India mulls to the coarsest; been trained in one of the best cotton thread mills in Scotland; under 40 years of age; 44 years of age; Scotch; New England, 7874 care Fibre and Fabric, 127 Federal st., Boston.

BOSS CARDER and spinner is to 2000 two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and sixty-five, one hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-six, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety, one hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-four, two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and thirty, two hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and thirty-four, two hundred and thirty-five, two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and thirty-seven, two hundred and thirty-eight, two hundred and thirty-nine, two hundred and forty, two hundred and forty-one, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-three, two hundred and forty-four, two hundred and forty-five, two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and forty-nine, two hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty-one, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty-three, two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, two hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and sixty-seven, two hundred and sixty-eight, two hundred and sixty-nine, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and seventy-one, two hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and seventy-three, two hundred and seventy-four, two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-six, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one, two hundred and eighty-two, two hundred and eighty-three, two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and eighty-eight, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-one, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-six, two hundred and ninety-seven, two hundred and ninety-eight, two hundred and ninety-nine, three hundred, three hundred and one, three hundred and two, three hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and five, three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten, three hundred and eleven, three hundred and twelve, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hundred and seventeen, three hundred and eighteen, three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty-six, three hundred and twenty-seven, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-five, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and thirty-seven, three hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and thirty-nine, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-three, three hundred and forty-four, three hundred and forty-five, three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and forty-seven, three hundred and forty-eight, three hundred and forty-nine, three hundred and fifty, three hundred and fifty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, three hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty-six, three hundred and fifty-seven, three hundred and fifty-eight, three hundred and fifty-nine, three hundred and sixty, three hundred and sixty-one, three hundred and sixty-two, three hundred and sixty-three, three hundred and sixty-four, three hundred and sixty-five, three hundred and sixty-six, three hundred and sixty-seven, three hundred and sixty-eight, three hundred and sixty-nine, three hundred and seventy, three hundred and seventy-one, three hundred and seventy-two, three hundred and seventy-three, three hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and seventy-five, three hundred and seventy-six, three hundred and seventy-seven, three hundred and seventy-eight, three hundred and seventy-nine, three hundred and eighty, three hundred and eighty-one, three hundred and eighty-two, three hundred and eighty-three, three hundred and eighty-four, three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, three hundred and ninety, three hundred and ninety-one, three hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and ninety-three, three hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and ninety-six, three hundred and ninety-seven, three hundred and ninety-eight, three hundred and ninety-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three, four hundred and four, four hundred and five, four hundred and six, four hundred and seven, four hundred and eight, four hundred and nine, four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and thirteen, four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and fifteen, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and seventeen, four hundred and eighteen, four hundred and nineteen, four hundred and twenty, four hundred and twenty-one, four hundred and twenty-two, four hundred and twenty-three, four hundred and twenty-four, four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and thirty, four hundred and thirty-one, four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-three, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and thirty-seven, four hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and forty, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, four hundred and forty-four, four hundred and forty-five, four hundred and forty-six, four hundred and forty-seven, four hundred and forty-eight, four hundred and forty-nine, four hundred and fifty, four hundred and fifty-one, four hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and fifty-four, four hundred and fifty-five, four hundred and fifty-six, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and fifty-eight, four hundred and fifty-nine, four hundred and sixty, four hundred and sixty-one, four hundred and sixty-two, four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-five, four hundred and sixty-six, four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, four hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and seventy, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-three, four hundred and seventy-four, four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred and ninety, four hundred and ninety-one, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, five hundred and two, five hundred and three, five hundred and four, five hundred and five, five hundred and six, five hundred and seven, five hundred and eight, five hundred and nine, five hundred and ten, five hundred and eleven, five hundred and twelve, five hundred and thirteen, five hundred and fourteen, five hundred and fifteen, five hundred and sixteen, five hundred and seventeen, five hundred and eighteen, five hundred and nineteen, five hundred and twenty, five hundred and twenty-one, five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-three, five hundred and twenty-four, five hundred and twenty-five, five hundred and twenty-six, five hundred and twenty-seven, five hundred and twenty-eight, five hundred and twenty-nine, five hundred and thirty, five hundred and thirty-one, five hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and thirty-three, five hundred and thirty-four, five hundred and thirty-five, five hundred and thirty-six, five hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred and thirty-eight, five hundred and thirty-nine, five hundred and forty, five hundred and forty-one, five hundred and forty-two, five hundred and forty-three, five hundred and forty-four, five hundred and forty-five, five hundred and forty-six, five hundred and forty-seven, five hundred and forty-eight, five hundred and forty-nine, five hundred and fifty, five hundred and fifty-one, five hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty-four, five hundred and fifty-five, five hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred and fifty-eight, five hundred and fifty-nine, five hundred and sixty, five hundred and sixty-one, five hundred and sixty-two, five hundred and sixty-three, five hundred and sixty-four, five hundred and sixty-five, five hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and sixty-eight, five hundred and sixty-nine, five hundred and seventy, five hundred and seventy-one, five hundred and seventy-two, five hundred and seventy-three, five hundred and seventy-four, five hundred and seventy-five, five hundred and seventy-six, five hundred and seventy-seven, five hundred and seventy-eight, five hundred and seventy-nine, five hundred and eighty, five hundred and eighty-one, five hundred and eighty-two, five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, five hundred and eighty-five, five hundred and eighty-six, five hundred and eighty-seven, five hundred and eighty-eight, five hundred and eighty-nine, five hundred and ninety, five hundred and ninety-one, five hundred and ninety-two, five hundred and ninety-three, five hundred and ninety-four, five hundred and ninety-five, five hundred and ninety-six, five hundred and ninety-seven, five hundred and ninety-eight, five hundred and ninety-nine, six hundred, six hundred and one, six hundred and two, six hundred and three, six hundred and four, six hundred and five, six hundred and six, six hundred and seven, six hundred and eight, six hundred and nine, six hundred and ten, six hundred and eleven, six hundred and twelve, six hundred and thirteen, six hundred and

Market Reports

SHIPPING NEWS

Booked to leave here today for Hamburg via Baltimore, the Hamburg-American line steamship *Bosnia* will be unable to get away till Monday, the loading being delayed. More than 3000 tons of agricultural implements, asbestos, feed, flour and general merchandise will leave here in the holds of the steamer.

T wharf is today fringed by a forest of masts, more than 50 vessels being in many of them unable to get to the wharf to unload their cargoes.

Added to the large number of vessels in Thursday and Friday, which have not put to sea again, 20 more schooners came in during the morning laden with approximately 232,000 pounds of fish. The larger part of this was haddock, amounting to 108,400 pounds; 42,400 pounds of cod was brought in and the rest of the total included small amount of hake, eusk and pollock.

In spite of the large haddock receipts the price is still fair owing to a brisk demand from the smokers who manufacture the well known "haddies."

Arrivals were: Motor, with 11,300 pounds; W. M. Goodspeed 18,500; Athena 17,000; Helen B. Thomas 10,000; Victor & Ethan 13,500; Esperanto 50,000; Hortense 12,500; Genesta 15,700; Soncomet 15,000; Mary de Costa 15,500; Jessie Costa 16,000; Ida S. Brooks 20,500; Mary B. Greer 20,000; Galatea 9,500; M. Madeleine 30,000; Lydia 20,000; Matiano 15,000. Among the vessels unable to get to the wharf are the Mary T. Fallon, John J. Fallon and Josie & Phoebe.

T wharf dealers' prices today per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.90@2.35; large cod \$2.75@3.25; small cod \$2@2.75; large hake \$4.25; small hake \$2.25; pollock \$2.25.

After a fair passage from New York, the Boston barkentine Rachel Emery, Captain Veazie, arrived at Sekondi, Africa, Friday.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

PONCE, P. R., Jan. 21—Arr, str San Juan, New York for Mayaguez.
DEL. BREAKWATER, Jan. 21—Arr, str James T. Maxwell, Jr., Crabtree, Brunswick for New York; schs Melbourne P. Smith, Sawyer, Charleston, S. C.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR.	
SUNDAY.	
Sun rise	7:07
High tide	4:16
Low tide	9:27
High tide	10:10
MONDAY.	
Sun rise	7:06
High tide	4:16
Low tide	9:27
High tide	10:10

Moon, Full, Jan. 25.

Schedule for Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.	
Sailings from New York.	
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.	Jan. 25
Oceanic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 26
*Campania, for Liverpool.	Jan. 27
Zieten, for Bremen.	Jan. 27
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 28
*La Touraine, for Havre.	Jan. 29
Germania, for Naples and Marseilles.	Jan. 29
*Oceanic, for Southampton.	Jan. 30
Boelin, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 31
Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 31
Minneapolis, for London.	Feb. 1
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg.	Feb. 1
*Cincinnati, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 2
*Nordland, for Rotterdam.	Feb. 2
Europa, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 3
*Finland, for Antwerp.	Feb. 3
Celtic, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 4
Umbria, for London.	Feb. 4
*La Bretagne, for Havre.	Feb. 5
*F. Elzein, for Copenhagen.	Feb. 5
Italia, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 6
Columbia, for Glasgow.	Feb. 6
Minnetonka, for Southampton.	Feb. 7
*New York, for Southampton.	Feb. 7
Saxonia, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 8
Grosser Kurfuerst, for Mediterranean and Orient.	Feb. 8
Laurentie, for Liverpool.	Feb. 9
Sailings from Boston.	
Karen, for Havana, via St. John.	Jan. 25
Cambrian, for Liverpool.	Jan. 26
Cambridge, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia.	Jan. 27
Galileo, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 28
*Celtic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 29
Caledonia, for Manchester.	Jan. 29
Haverford, for Liverpool.	Jan. 30
Manitowac, for Antwerp.	Jan. 31
*Merion, for Liverpool.	Feb. 1
*Finland, for Liverpool.	Feb. 2
Marquette, for Antwerp.	Feb. 3
Haverford, for Liverpool.	Feb. 4
Manitowac, for Antwerp.	Feb. 5
Merion, for Liverpool.	Feb. 6
*Finland, for Liverpool.	Feb. 7
Sailings from Portland, Me.	
Domination, for Liverpool.	Jan. 25
Canada, for Liverpool.	Jan. 26
Sailings from St. John, N. B.	
Corseon, for Liverpool.	Jan. 25
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.	Jan. 26
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.	Jan. 27
Sailings from Liverpool.	
Ivernia, for Boston.	Jan. 25
Canada, for Portland.	Jan. 26
Empress of Britain, for St. John.	Jan. 27
N. B.	
Nauvau, for Philadelphia.	Jan. 28
Baltic, for New York.	Jan. 29
Campania, for New York.	Jan. 30
Haverford, for Philadelphia.	Jan. 31
Laurentie, for New York.	Feb. 1
Ivernia, for Boston.	Feb. 2
Ivernia, for Boston.	Feb. 3
Sailings from London.	
Minnewaska, for New York.	Jan. 25
Sailings from Southampton.	
Adriatic, for New York.	Jan. 26
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	Jan. 27
Minnewaska, for New York.	Jan. 28
Sailings from Glasgow.	
Ionian, for Boston.	Jan. 25
Sailings from Hamburg.	
Amerika, for New York.	Jan. 26
Bulgaria, for Boston.	Jan. 27
Bourbon, for New Orleans.	Jan. 28
Pennsylvania, for New York.	Jan. 29
Rhenania, for Philadelphia.	Jan. 30
Graf Waldersee, for New York.	Jan. 31
Baden, for Boston.	Feb. 1
Sailings from Bremen.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	Jan. 25
Hanover, for New York.	Jan. 26

Sailings from Cherbourg.	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.	Jan. 25
Sailings from Antwerp.	
Menominee, for Boston.	Jan. 27
Zeeland, for New York.	Jan. 28
Sailings from Rotterdam.	
Potdam, for New York.	Feb. 5
Nordland, for New York.	Feb. 6
Stadendam, for New York.	Feb. 20
Sailings from Copenhagen.	
United States, for New York.	Jan. 27
Hellig Olav, for New York.	Feb. 10
Oscar II, for New York.	Feb. 23
Sailings from Genoa.	
Canopic, for Boston.	Jan. 23
Canopic, for New York.	Feb. 3
Romanic, for Boston.	Feb. 6
Cretic, for Boston.	Feb. 20
Sailings from Naples.	
Canopic, for Boston.	Jan. 26
Cedric, for New York.	Feb. 3
Carolina, for New York.	Feb. 9
Romanic, for Boston.	Feb. 9
Carmania, for New York.	Feb. 10
Cretic, for Boston.	Feb. 23
Celtic, for New York.	Feb. 26
Sailings from Trieste.	
Martha Washington, for New York.	Jan. 27
Alce, for New York.	Feb. 5
Oceanic, for New York.	Feb. 19
Sailings from Alexandria.	
Cedric, for New York.	Jan. 26
Carolina, for New York.	Jan. 26
Carmania, for New York.	Feb. 9
Celtic, for New York.	Feb. 9
Carolina, for New York.	March 5
Carmania, for New York.	March 23

Transatlantic Sailings.	
WESTBOUND.	
Sailings from San Francisco.	
*Siberia, for Chinese and Japanese ports, via Honolulu and Manila.	Jan. 25
*San Juan, for South Pacific, Central American and Mexican ports.	Jan. 26
Lurline, for Honolulu.	Feb. 2
Mariposa, for Tahiti, New Zealand and Australian ports.	Feb. 10
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.	Feb. 10
Mariposa, for Tahiti, New Zealand and Australian ports.	Mar. 10
Sailings from Tacoma.	
*Ning Chow, for China and Japan.	Jan. 25
*Tacoma, for China and Japan.	Jan. 25
*Nippon Maru, for China and Japan.	Jan. 26
Seattle Maru, for China and Japan.	Jan. 26
Chicago Maru, for China and Japan.	Jan. 26
Avia Maru, for Japan and China.	Feb. 15
Sailings from Honolulu.	
*Nippon Maru, for Chinese and Japanese ports, via Manila.	Jan. 25
*Siberia, for Chinese and Japanese ports, via Manila.	Jan. 25
*China, for Chinese and Japanese ports, via Manila.	Feb. 5
*Manchuria, for Japanese and Chinese ports, via Manila.	Feb. 14
Chiyu Maru, for Chinese and Japanese ports, via Manila.	Feb. 22
EASTBOUND.	
Sailings from Hongkong.	
Empress of China, for New York.	Jan. 29
Korea, for San Francisco.	Feb. 12
Monteagle, for Vancouver.	Feb. 15
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma.	Feb. 23
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	Feb. 26
Empress of India, for Vancouver.	Feb. 26
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma.	Mar. 23
Sailings from Yokohama.	
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma.	Feb. 6
Empress of China, for Vancouver.	Feb. 6
Korea, for San Francisco.	Feb. 12
Monteagle, for Vancouver.	Feb. 15
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma.	Feb. 23
Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.	
Steamer for Vancouver via Suva, Fiji Islands.	Feb. 14
Sailings from Brisbane.	
Steamer for Vancouver via Suva, Fiji Islands.	Feb. 17
Sailings from Honolulu.	
Makura, for Vancouver.	Feb. 1
Alameda, for San Francisco.	Feb. 2
Lurline, for San Francisco.	Feb. 10
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco.	Feb. 23
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.	March 9

Sailings from New York.	
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.	Jan. 25
Oceanic, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 26
*Campania, for Liverpool.	Jan. 27
Zieten, for Bremen.	Jan. 27
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 28
*La Touraine, for Havre.	Jan. 29
Germania, for Naples and Marseilles.	Jan. 29
*Oceanic, for Southampton.	Jan. 30
Boelin, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 31
Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports.	Jan. 31
Minneapolis, for London.	Feb. 1
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg.	Feb. 1
*Cincinnati, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 2
*Nordland, for Rotterdam.	Feb. 2
Europa, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 3
*Finland, for Antwerp.	Feb. 3
Celtic, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 4
Umbria, for London.	Feb. 4
*La Bretagne, for Havre.	Feb. 5
*F. Elzein, for Copenhagen.	Feb. 5
Italia, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 6
Columbia, for Glasgow.	Feb. 6
Minnetonka, for Southampton.	Feb. 7
*New York, for Southampton.	Feb. 7
Saxonia, for Mediterranean ports.	Feb. 8
Grosser Kurfuerst, for Mediterranean and Orient.	Feb. 8
Laurentie, for Liverpool.	Feb. 9

NASSAU, Jan. 19—Sld, str Vigilantia (from New York), Tampico.
PROGRESO, Jan. 19—Sld, str Mexico (from New York via Havana), Vera Cruz.
SANTIAGO, Jan. 20—Arrd, str Santiago (from New York) Guantanamo.
ANTWERP, Jan. 20—Arrd, str Menominee, Boston and Philadelphia via London.
NAPLES, Jan. 19—Arrd, str Cedric, New York via Ponta del Gada, Madeira and Genoa.
ROTTERDAM, Jan. 19—Sld, str Prometheus, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20—Arrd, str Adriatic, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20—Arrd, str Neapolitan Frigate, Rotterdam for New York (and proceeded); Pennsylvania, Copenhagen for New York (short of coal).
LONDON, Jan. 20—Sld, str Minnetonka, New York.

MARINE NOTES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Captain Ferguson and the 40 men in the crew of the steamer Bengore Head, which was towed into port Friday night, had a thrilling experience. When the Bengore Head was picked up at sea by the Allan line steamer Pomeranian last Sunday there was no coal in her bunkers, and the craft had been helpless two days. The Bengore Head ended a 25-day trip across the Atlantic from Maryport, Eng. She is bound for Sydney, N. S.

STEAMER RENWICK, from Sydney, N. S., has been out 100 hours on a passage that ordinarily requires 30 hours.
CHATHAM, Mass.—Schooner S. G. Haskell remains today in the position in which she struck on Handkerchief shoals. The Monomoy Point life saving crew remains aboard, having stayed with the crew all night. Mrs. W. L. Staples of Swans Island, Me., wife of the captain, refuses to leave his side and go ashore. The schooner is owned by John S. Emery Company of Boston. She was loaded with lumber, which was consigned to Wilson Irwin Company of Portland, Me., from Belfast, Ga. The Haskell was built at Millbridge, Me., in 1891, was 100 feet long, 34 feet beam, 17 feet deep amidships, and had a capacity of 500 tons. The owners' valuation of the schooner is between \$18,000 and \$20,000.

CAST IRON PIPE PLANTS ALL BUSY

NEW YORK—All 12 plants of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company are now operating and are averaging between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of capacity. Orders continue in good volume and as prices remain firm, a fair profit is being realized and earnings are increasing steadily.

As the company has made heavy purchases of pig iron since the first of the year, it now has a good supply on hand and is not in the market for any large amounts.

Prices for pipe have risen since the close of last year and the four-inch variety is now quoted at \$20 to \$20.25 a ton "at shop," which is equivalent to \$27.50 to \$27.75 delivered in New York.

ALBERTA MAKES GOOD GROWTH

EDMONTON, Alta.—The great growth of Alberta is shown in the government's statistical report just issued, in which it is shown that since Alberta became a province in 1905 35 new villages have been incorporated, 15 villages have been declared towns and four towns have been incorporated as cities. At the inauguration of the province, Edmonton and Calgary were the only cities it then contained, while now there are six, Strathcona being the last incorporated. The school statistics also show an interesting growth, 684 new districts having been established since inauguration, the total number now being 1240.

ALBERTA MAKES GOOD GROWTH (Continued from page 20). The growth of the province is shown in the fact that the population in 1905 was 124,000, while in 1909 it was 240,000. The increase in the number of farms is also shown, from 100,000 in 1905 to 150,000 in 1909. The increase in the number of cattle is also shown, from 1,000,000 in 1905 to 1,500,000 in 1909.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(Reported by Atwood, Violet & Co., 27 State street.)
NEW YORK.
Open. High. Low. Last.
January 14.35 14.56 14.43 14.56
March 14.35 14.49 14.30 14.48
May 14.47 14.63 14.44 14.61
July 14.46 14.65 14.44 14.61
September 14.27 14.56 14.18 14.36
October 12.80 12.84 12.70 12.84
Atwood Violet & Co.—We would still adhere to a trading position, taking moderate profits when they offer themselves. While the aspect from a statistical standpoint is very bullish and should warrant much higher prices, at the same time it is difficult to bring about a pronounced improvement without the aid of public interest, which at present is decidedly lacking.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton business moderate, prices firm. Sales 7000, including 3000 to trade late Friday. Speculators and exporters 500, 6000 American. Receipts 2000, 700 American. Futures opened firm. Closed steady.

NEW YORK CURS.

NEW YORK—Standard Oil 646@650; Ely Cons. 75@80; Harcuvar 65@68; Butte Coalition 26½@26¾; Nevada Cons. 25@25¼; Miami 25¼@25½; Boston 18½@18¾; Cobalt Central 17½@18½; Rawhide 13½@14; Chino 13½@13¾; Giroux 10½@11¼; Greene Cananea 10½@10¾; Nipissing 10½@10¾; Kerr Lake 9 3/16@9 1/2; Gila 9@9½; United 7½@7¾; Gold Cons. 7½@7¾; British Columbia 7½@7¾; Ohio 4½@4¾; Chicago Subway 4½@4¾; La Rose 4½@4¾; Con. sol. Arizona 363 1/16; Union Mines 1 15/16@2; Manhattan Transit 17½@2; Ely Central 113-16@17; Pacific Smelters 1¼@1½; Tuolumne 2¼@3¼; South Utah 3¼@3½.

BELIEVES COMPANY WILL EARN NEARLY TWENTY PER CENT

President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Anticipates a Big Increase in Surplus for the Year.

TRAFFIC IS HEAVY

NEW YORK—According to the statement and figures issued by President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Interborough will earn 19.65 per cent on its \$35,000,000 capital stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

For the first six months of operation during the current year, Mr. Shonts says the company, after paying dividends, has a surplus of \$1,175,000. As the latter half of the fiscal year is the best period of travel he maintains that it is a conservative estimate to put the year's surplus at \$3,850,000. This estimate compares with the figures of 1909 as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Gross	\$27,963,000	\$25,775,302
Expenses	10,764,000	10,747,443
Net	17,199,000	15,027,859
Other income	737,680	1,884,644
Total income	17,936,680	16,912,503
Deductions—		
Bond int. and rent.	4,139,511	5,810,750
Taxes	2,688,971	1,700,907
Total deductions	6,828,482	7,511,657
Balance	11,108,200	9,400,846
Man. ry. guar.	4,200,000	4,200,000
Balance	6,908,200	5,200,846
Dividend	3,150,000	3,150,000
Surplus, year	3,758,200	1,430,823

It will be seen that a surplus of \$6,878,207 is evident for the year, equal to 19.65 per cent on Interborough Rapid Transit Company capital stock. After paying the regular 9 per cent dividend a surplus of \$3,728,207 is left, equivalent to an extra dividend of 10.65 for the year. This extra dividend is equal to 6.77 per cent on Interborough Metropolitan's \$55,000,000 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock. If estimated earnings for the calendar year are realized, Interborough Rapid Transit Company will add to its treasury a surplus of \$3,728,207. The company now has, or did have the last time authentic information could be ascertained, a surplus of \$2,993,445, this would give a total of \$6,721,652, equal to an extra dividend of 19.20 per cent on Interborough's capital stock.

Of this stock Interborough-Metropolitan is owner of 97 per cent, on which its equity in the surplus would be \$6,620,000. There has not been any intimation, however, that such a course would be adopted. On the contrary it has been stated that resumption of dividends on Interborough-Metropolitan stock, payments on which have been suspended since Oct. 1, 1907, is a highly improbable action.

Again, it is possible that Mr. Shonts is placing too much dependence on future traffic. The company received, the full benefit of the Hudson-Fulton crowds. Although this event lasted only a week, all previous records were eclipsed on both subway and elevated systems. Passengers carried for the fare week, Sept. 25 to Oct. 2, inclusive, were 14,064,776, an aggregate of \$740,000. The company received extra traffic from the preceding and following week also.

A more conservative estimate was given recently by allowing an increase of 8 per cent on last year's figures. On such a basis the 1910 report would appear as follows: Gross \$27,837,423, expenses \$11,607,238, net \$16,230,185; charges and taxes less other income \$11,273,176, surplus \$4,957,009. On this basis earnings for Interborough's capital stock would be 14.15 per cent. With deduction of the regular 9 per cent dividend a balance of \$1,807,000 would be left, equal to 3.28 per cent on Interborough-Metropolitan preferred stock.

GLOBE TROTTER STOWAWAY HERE

John Kaloudian, a former student in the University of California, an 18-year-old Armenian youth, arrived here today as a stowaway on the Leyland line steamship *Cambrian*. Last July he left his home in Fresno, Cal., and sailed from Seattle on the steamer *Amyer* for Manila. Thence he sailed for Hongkong, and after a brief stay continued his travels through French and Cochinchina, finally arriving at Saigon, Suez, Paris, Brussels, Rotterdam, Harwich, London and Liverpool were on his itinerary, the last named port being where he stowed away.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT.

LONDON—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in December amounted to 55,468 fine ounces valued at £223,000.

Booklet for Investors

Messrs. Lombard & Son, Incorporated
Dealers in Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri and California Tax-Exempt Mortgage and Western Bonds, whose office is at Kansas City, San Francisco, and 804 Barrietas Hall, Boston, Mass., have just published a copyrighted booklet dealing with investments which should prove interesting to all classes of investors. These yield 4½ per cent on School and Municipal Bonds, to 5, 5½ and 6 per cent on Public Utility Bonds, and loans secured on improved farms in Kansas, Missouri and California. It has invested over \$5,000,000 for one situation, which is increasing its investments. The booklets are furnished free on request.

Shipping

Produce Markets

Arrivals.
Steamer *Cambrian* from Liverpool with 100 cs walnuts, 439 cs almonds, 2368 bgs turnips, 795 bgs raisins, 100 cs onions, 1000 bgs macaroni.
Steamer *Cambrian* from Liverpool brought 500 cs walnuts, 15 bgs almonds.
Steamer *H. Winter* from New York brought 5 bbs potatoes, 11 bbs oranges, 50 bbs lemons, 140 bgs coconuts, 6 crts pineapples, 25 bbs macaroni.
Steamer *Boston* from New York brought 15 bgs beans, 318 bgs grapefruit, 40 bbs lemons, 280 bgs peanuts, 90 crts pineapples, 20 bbs macaroni, 35 crts onions.
The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 1000 bbs oranges, 925 bgs peanuts, 425 bbs spinach.
Steamer *Devonian* with 5621 bbs apples arrived at Liverpool from Boston today.

Boston Receipts.

For the day—Apples 704 barrels, cranberries 208 barrels, Florida oranges 3382 boxes, California oranges 396 boxes, lemons 90 boxes, coconuts 149 bgs, pineapples 96 crates, raisins 795 boxes, sweet potatoes 22,421 bushels, onions 825 bushels.

For the week—Apples 9608 bbs, cranberries 489 bbs, strawberries 10 rfrs. Florida oranges 21,425 bbs, California oranges 8460 bbs; le

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Lincoln's Interpreters

Little can be determined about a man by the structure of his nose, nor can his character be fixed because he has a small eye or a full one, high cheek bones or practically none, a full mouth or a small one. But the use he makes of those features and the record that use makes daily upon the features and the whole face, can be read as easily as the headlines of a New York paper. And so I found that the storm center of Lincoln's face was about his right eye. He would peer out at you for an instant with this right eye half closed; then would follow that uplift of his head and the receptive expression that was so generally misread as bewilderment, hesitancy, and indecision.

Lincoln, one of the greatest of observers, was himself the least truly observed. He was heard, but seems rarely, if ever, to have been truly seen. The reports we have of him do not satisfy, do not justify themselves, are inconsistent. The eastern, old-world eye could not read beyond the queer hat, bad tailoring, and boots you could not now give away—and he was so long he fairly had to stoop to look the little world in the face.

Never have bad tailoring and homely, deferential manner so completely hidden seer, leader, master of men, as did these simple accoutrements this first great gift of the West. The world ever reads simple accoutrements this first great gift of innate refinement—as weakness, timidity and indecision, just as it reads strength in noise and power in abuse. It is said of sound that volume will start a tear more quickly than quality of tone. But it is surprising that professional observers, artists and writers alike, have drawn and redrawn an untrue picture of this man—Gutson Borglum in Everybody's for February.

Mt. Vernon Association

The most serious work in recent years of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the United States, as Abby Gunn Baker relates in the February Century, has been the collection of Washingtoniana—obtained mainly from Washington descendants through gift or purchase. This has been no easy task, as the utmost care has to be exercised in deciding upon the genuineness of purchases.

The expense of maintaining Mt. Vernon is very heavy, even without the purchasing of relics. The buildings are old, and the restorations and repairs must be continuous. Dredging the channel is an item of large expense which must occasionally be met (over \$100,000 being the last outlay). The article goes into further explanation of just why the association's present endowment fund of \$100,000 is still insufficient without gate fees.

Russia Rules One Sixth of the World

Today the Russian flag flies over a sixth of the land surface of the globe, not parceled out in overseas possessions, as is the British empire, but one unbroken, far-flung land, stretching from the Euxine straight away to the shores of the western ocean, from the Hindoo-Kush and the hills of Persia to the borders of Arctic night. And still she is without an outlet to the warm water. As Ponce de Leon sought for the waters of everlasting youth, so Russia seeks for the gleam of the open sea. What was necessary in the time of Peter has become imperative in the time of Nicholas. Imagine, if you can, a nation two and a half times the size of these United States with no single mile of free seaboard, and with no single outlet to the world's markets.—Exchange.

Boys' Play Time

No out-of-door features of boy life are being more carefully studied today than summer gardening and playgrounds. A home-gardening club, well directed and benefited by home folk, could, with great benefit to the boy, utilize back yards and vacant lots by turning them into miniature farms. Cultivating, planting and harvesting bring joy and profit to a group of boys, and the exhibition of simple produce, of vegetables or flowers, appeals to the love of competition. Besides these results a boy can not care for and watch plants grow, noting the beauty of nature, without being ennobled in character.

So with playground work. Who has not noted that vacant half-block in the community? It is situated in the midst of homes which look upon it as a nuisance and a menace. There the rival "gangs" meet to play ball, and because of lack of supervision unseemly conduct is rife. Now that very lot has been changed into a clean, helpful, well-regulated playground by a few homes clubbing together and taking the matter in hand. The periods of play are regulated, rough characters are kept quiet, and some one is there after school and on Saturdays to see fair play.—Delineator.

My most passionate desire is to have a clearer and fuller vision of God.—Tennyson.

Bavarian Castles and Their Furnishings

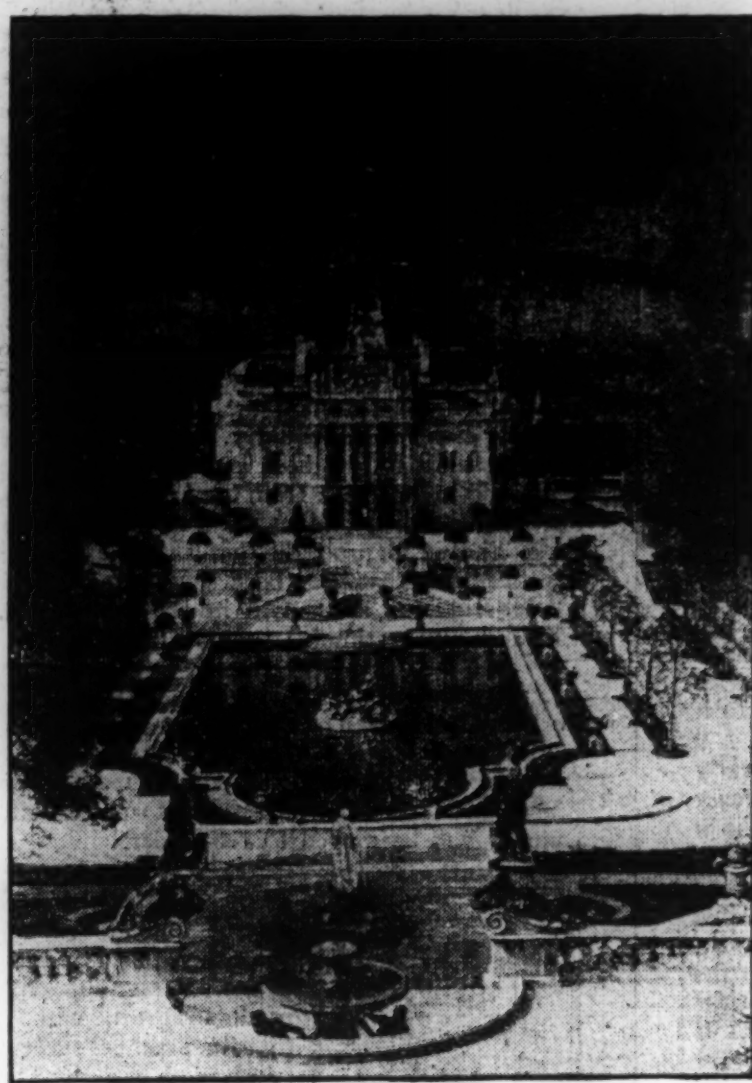
The royal palace and present residence of Munich, Bavaria, is an extensive, plain, substantial building containing many apartments, halls, anterooms and chambers decorated with high class pictures and frescoes. It is only comfortably furnished for every day use, as this palace is not the show place for this little kingdom, which takes itself so seriously. Its unused, grand royal castles but a few miles away in the country are beyond description in elegant sumptuousness.

The castle of Herrenchiemsee, about two and a half hours ride by train from the city, situated in a great grove of fine old trees on an island in a beautiful lake surrounded by mountains, was built within the last 40 years, of enormous size, in great magnificence. In many ways it was copied after the old castle of Versailles, France, but in every way to excel.

The various apartments, halls and galleries are luxuriously furnished and lavishly decorated by the greatest masters in the highest art that unlimited money could produce. All kinds and colors of marble, bronze, silver and gold, precious woods, mirrors, tapestries, brocades, hand embroideries in silver and gold combine in every conceivable form to produce dazzling effects.

With all this lavish grandeur Bavaria has more to show. A few miles away in the mountains may be seen Neuschwanstein, said to have been the favorite castle of Ludwig II. (Lewis in English) and quite near that famous castle of Hohenschwangau, so highly prized by him because built by his father, Maximilian II. Last and smallest of the four is Castle Linderhof, situated in a valley between two very steep rocky mountains in the midst of a large wild park closely surrounded by a lovely garden with a large display of fountains and water effects, much statuary, kiosks and a great blue grotto.

The interior of the castle has the same lavish extravagant decorations and furnishings as Castle Herrenchiemsee, only it is a small building, so small that it was necessary to use mirrors



(Snapshot by Anthony Wayne Strauss, Cambridge, Mass.)
CASTLE LINDERHOF, BAVARIA.

Located among picturesque mountains with wonderful statuary, fountain, and water effect.

everywhere for giving an effect of size and distance. The sparkle of the cut glass prisms in the many beautiful chandeliers, the glitter of brilliant silver and gold decorations and lavish furnishings reflected and reproduced over and over again gives the impression of a tremendous establishment.

The United States and International Arbitration

Answering a critic, the New York Tribune says: International arbitration prevailed widely in the middle ages, as every schoolboy should know. But it declined during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and, as Merignhac reminds us, "from the end of the sixteenth century to the French revolution had almost disappeared from international practice." The Tribune has scrupulously avoided the "national bragging" which our correspondent deprecates. But does our correspondent know that after the lapse of arbitration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was Franklin who advised its revival in 1780, and Washington, Hamilton and Jay who made that advice effective in 1794? Does he know that, according to Prof. John Bassett Moore, down to five or six years ago the United States had been a party to 33 arbitrations in 136; that, according to Mr. La Fontaine, from 1794 to 1900 there were 177 arbitrations, of which Great Britain was a party to 70, the United States to 56 and no other country to half as many as the latter; that, according to Messrs. Lapradelle and Politis, of the 42 examples of arbitration between 1789 and 1853 13 were American, 13 British, 4 German and 4 French; or that Dr. Darby, enumerating 471 arbitrations in the nineteenth century, reports that Great Britain was a party to 131 and the United States to 82—far more than any other country?

Clothes Made of Fish Skins

The skin of a fish does not suggest itself as a suitable material for the making of clothes, yet it is used for this purpose by a tribe of Tartars in Manchuria. They inhabit the banks of the Peony river, and live by fishing and hunting. During the last 100 years they have become early extinct owing to the invasion of their domain by agricultural Chinese. They are known as Fishskin Tartars. The fish they use is the tamar, a species of salmon.—Dallas News.

"Hopefulness," said Uncle Eben, "is a grand thing, but it don't take the place of energy. De man dat sits aroun' waitin' fob a thaw is de one dat has to be dug out'n a snowdrift."—Washington Star.

A Real Education

David Swing, one of the most distinguished preachers of his time, was a farmer's boy, and knew the privations common to the settlers of the early West. J. F. Newton, one of his schoolmates, writes of him as follows, in a recent book entitled, "David Swing, Post-Preacher":

"The pages of my memory contain no more delightful records than those made by David Swing, when we both attended the district school at Williamsburg, O."

"Those who were intimate with him in boyhood can trace the beginnings of his worth and eminence to his lovable disposition and bright, intellectual traits as they appeared in his youthful sports and earliest occupations."

"He was eager to know and quick to learn, excelling in mathematics, history and composition, and, I must add, in every kind of innocent pranks. One day, left to act as monitor of the school, he solemnly called the roll in rhyme, using all the nicknames, and inventing others to suit his jingle. Some of the names coined by him that day were so apt that they followed their wearers for many years. He was a good story-teller, and there was no end to his making puns."—Youths Companion.

To Saint Gaudens

Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century, contributes to the December number of the North American Review a poem on Saint Gaudens from which the following is quoted:

Uplands of Cornish! Ye, that yesterday Were only beauteous, now are consecrated.
Exalted are your humble slopes, to mate Proud Settignano and Fiesole,
For here new-born is Italy's new birth of Art.

In your beloved precincts of repose Now is the laurel lovelier than the rose. Henceforth there shall be seen

An unaccustomed glory in the sheen Of yonder lingering river, overlent with green,
Whose fountains hither happily shall start.

Like eager Umbrian rills, that kiss and part,
For that their course will run One to the Tiber, to the Arno one.

—Exchange.

Schools are being established in every part of the Chinese empire and are being put in charge of educated Chinese who have studied in Japan, Europe or this country. Popular education is a strong feature of the new movement in China for the general betterment of the country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEXT-BOOK

MRS. EDDY'S book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," stands so alone in literature that the reader must comprehend something of its relation to the other literature of the world before he can grasp the nature of its message or its mission. Approached by the ordinary measurements of the worldly minded, Science and Health does not yield itself readily to the reader for it is understandable only to those who are ready for some measure of the same spiritual insight possessed by its author. George Henry Lewes has written in his work "The Principles of Success in Literature": "All good literature rests primarily upon insight."

No man, be his felicity and facility of expression what they may, ever produces good literature unless he sees for himself and sees clearly. It is the very claim and purpose of literature to show others what they failed to see. This being granted, the man who approaches the Christian Science text-book honestly hoping that it will show him something which he has failed hitherto to see is the man to whom the book will open. And to this same reader will come an unfolding understanding of the relation of the book to the Christian teaching and experience of the world.

Mrs. Eddy's book is, from one point of view, a commentary upon the Scriptures; from another viewpoint, it is more than the comment of the human mind upon Scriptural teaching, for it enters the religious field as a text-book upon the subject of Christianity. As a text-book, it sets forth both Christianity and Science; and its teaching,

based upon divine Principle, is as provable in the Christian life as is the teaching of an algebra, based upon mathematical fact, in the arithmetical problems of a mathematician. The work is not Mrs. Eddy's opinion, in the way that many commentaries are the partial or unproved conclusions of their authors; it is instead a statement of spiritual discovery, and affects spiritual questions as Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation or the astronomer's discernment as to the relation of the sun and earth affect their respective fields of research. The book, therefore,

is unique in literature and stands alone in its class. More than a commentary, it unfolds actual spiritual fact; yet it testifies to no more than has always existed. Mrs. Eddy found in Scriptural records "what others failed to see." She discerned behind the account of the words and works of the Saviour, the divine Principle which inspired the words and accomplished the work. And she has so labored that her book makes clear the way by which the men and women of today may obey Jesus' command to the disciples of his own time to cast

out evil and to heal the sick. Finding the Scriptures partially closed to the world by the time-worn "These things are not for us to understand," she searched them for herself and they opened to her. Her text-book, in turn, opened them to the world, and so all who desire better to know and obey God may find through her message what they have hitherto "failed to see," and begin to be free, here on earth, from their sins, their fears, their failures, their heart-aches and their bodily ills. Thousands of the people of this generation stand ready to say that they have better morals, better

courage, better dispositions and better health, as the result of Mrs. Eddy's life work; and that while they are far from the ultimate perfection, they gain good daily if they practice what they understand of her teaching. So her book bears a relation distinctly its own to the problems of Christianity and to the whole Science of living; and this the reader must perceive if he would properly comprehend its meaning.

Mrs. Eddy's book is written as are all text-books upon any subject. Its statement of fact is made without apology, without excuse, without any effort to please or to pamper the old habits of thought which it so resolutely overturns. Facts are made clear; errors are exposed; exact rules for overcoming evil with good are laid down; directions for right thinking are upon every page. Like any text-book, any one statement can be taken as a basis for demonstration of the truth it sets forth; its full content unfolds in logical order the import of Truth to humanity; and it gently persuades every honest student of its pages to obey this Truth in right thinking and right doing.

Goethe wrote: "In this world there are so few voices and so many echoes." Even a small acquaintance with the Christian Science text-book convinces its reader that here is a voice; not an echo. Growing study of the book brings assurance that it is a voice true, powerful, convincing; a voice calling human consciousness to arouse from its lethargy and find the living God. The Christian Science text-book was written for every mortal upon the earth; and those who find it find their way to better and happier conditions so fast as they heed the truly Christian Science it sets before them.

If we notice little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forget our losses,
And remember all our gains.
If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!
—Henry Van Dyke.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
descriptions
and prices
will be sent
upon applica-
tion

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

Expensive Books

The most costly book of recent years will be the illustrated history of Stafford House, the London residence of the Duke of Sutherland. The price of each copy of the book will be \$200, and the edition will be limited. Stafford House is one of the finest private mansions in the world, its picture gallery containing works by Van Dyke, Rubens, Romney, Reynolds, Hoppner, Lawrence and Lely, many of which will be magnificently reproduced in the history now approaching completion. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, uncle of the Duke of Sutherland and of three other dukes, is editing this wonderful book. Lord Ronald is an author, an artist, a sculptor, a connoisseur and one of the most Bohemian members of society. In fact, an exceedingly unconventional, many-sided man. As a sculptor he is best known for his fine commemorative statue of Shakespeare, which he presented to Stratford-on-Avon, a work which cost him 10 years' labor at a cost of £1000 a year.

A Budding Magnate

"What has become of Johnny's engine, and his cars, and his toy truck?"
"That little boy next door has 'em. He got Johnny to agree to merge their roads."—Pittsburg Post.

The Open Door

The Master said, "I am the door.
The world is dark with doubt and sin.
Hidden the good that men implore,
But after me ye enter in."

"The ancient barriers I disown.
The distant and the dark control,
Who with your onward steps have thrown
God's sunshine open to the soul."

Another mystic door I know,
The entrance to this world of ours,
And she who opens it bears low
A wondrous weight of pains and powers

See where the word of freedom lives
To bridge the gulf of ages o'er;
Learn how the Eternal Giver gives,
And keep with Christ the open door!
—Julia Ward Howe.

As It Looked to Her

To my little daughter of three the dawning of each new day was a constant marvel and surprise. Going to an east window she would look out quickly and exclaim, "Mama, the sky's open again!" One morning there was a heavy fog, and when Beatrice went to the window she cried in great alarm, "Come quick! come quick! the sky's coming down the road."—Exchange.

Awakening in India

At a students' missions meeting in Rochester, N. Y., lately, a speaker said: The marvelous thing in India is the awakening of that empire; an awakening within the church and without the church in the leavening of the life of the people. It is an awakening involving the reaction of Christianity upon the non-Christian religions and upon the whole nation.

While it is true that India, with her iron-bound caste system and her subtle philosophy, presents the most difficult problem for Christianity in Asia, nevertheless the empire is surely becoming Christian. While during the last decade the population has increased 2½ per cent, the Parsees have gained 4 per cent, the Jews 6 per cent, the Mohammedans 8 per cent, while the Protestant native Christians increased 63 per cent, more than 20 times as fast as the population.

Teach Decision

Teach both the girls and boys to size up a situation, to pick out the true from the false, the expedient from the undesirable, and to do this without mooning over a situation for ages.

While some men are fumbling, hopelessly wondering which is right and which is wrong, others are walking right in without hesitation and getting away with the prize.—Cincinnati Post.

Babylonia, the First Organized Agricultural Community

IN the wonderful restoration of the ancient past which has resulted from the work of the explorer in the east nothing is more astonishing than the knowledge we have gained of the social life, manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, Babylonia and other eastern centers of civilization.

In this respect the discoveries in Babylonia have been far more enlightening than any others; for in that land education was more general, extending to the lower grades of the community, and the literary tendency of the people leading them to have a written record for any event supplies us with a mass of details of the affairs of daily life far more vivid than in the case of any other people of antiquity.

Babylonia was the garden of the ancient east,

as later tradition made it the site of the "Garden of Eden," and the ancient Sumerian population was the earliest organized community of agriculturists of whom we have record, says W. St. Chad Boswell in the London Globe.

The nature of the soil, a deep alluvial, made it a land of the richest kind for the agriculturist, and nature needed but little assistance at the hand of man to bring forth her richest and best to supply his wants.

Although not the indigenous home of wheat, that being undoubtedly the slopes of the mountain of Luristan and the plain of Elam, where settlements of prehistoric harvesters have been found, it soon became the cornfield par excellence of western Asia, and in later times the granary of the Persian empire.

The early Sumerian settlers brought with them from the home land on the east of the Tigris the

first elements of agriculture, and soon the plains of lower Chaldaea became covered with cornfields. One of the oldest inscriptions we possess, that of Manishtu-su, King of Kish, which must date back to about B. C. 4000, if not earlier, is a purely agricultural record and shows that the principles of agriculture were already developed and systematized. The value of land was estimated on corn valuation, and the rights of landlord and tenant were clearly defined. Moreover, the ancient records show that the calendar of those early inhabitants of Chaldaea was agricultural and started from the autumnal equinox—the period of the "greater harvest."

In Babylonia the food problem dominated all the affairs of life. In remote prehistoric times man had been the pensioner of nature, dependent on the supplies she granted him, but now man by his invention of agricultural implements had con-

quered nature and by his assistance rendered her far more lavish in according him supplies for his wants. The extreme fertility of the Chaldaean plain soon made it the corn producing center of the whole of western Asia, and as food was the equivalent of money it soon became the predominant partner in the world of commerce.

As a result of the old primitive barter system payments in kind ruled instead of cash payments and corn became money. Surplus supplies of corn or other food stuffs became income or capital and could minister to the luxury of the successful agriculturist. With the rise of the village community and later the city kingdom this increase of wealth became a source of revenue on which the heads of the community could draw for communal wants, and in this manner there grew up the first and greatest system of revenue ever found in ancient oriental lands.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief,
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 22, 1910.

The Boycott On Meat

THE boycott on meat which was started in Cleveland a week or ten days ago has spread to other cities and states and seems likely to become still more general. It does not appear that it has yet been very successful in lowering the price of meats, the purpose for which it was begun, but that it must finally make itself felt, in the event that it shall become still more widespread and popular, is not to be doubted. To the retail dealer in any section where the boycott is general, this new action on the part of the public is likely to prove disastrous. He may be a perfectly innocent victim of circumstances—the dealer who is selling meat at only an honest profit—yet he must suffer none the less. It is evident that the public is of the opinion that it has a long-standing and rather bitter score to settle with the so-called beef trust, and in the absence of a better and more direct way of procedure it will seek to punish the retail dealers who are obviously more or less closely affiliated with the beef packers. In other words it will smite the man nearest to it hoping that he will pass it on to others "higher up."

If the public sentiment back of the boycott could be clearly analyzed it would perhaps disclose the widespread opinion, however well or erroneously founded, that a right thing is being done in a wrong way, but that the end justifies the means. The movement is, in a way, a sort of self-instituted referendum, in which the people have devised their own method for registering their protest against what they believe to be the unfair business methods of the beef packers and dealers. It must be admitted that the movement is in the nature of an instance of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" since what the public does not consume of one kind of food it must of another. It will not break away from the universal "habit" of eating, however radically it may change its bill of fare from day to day.

That the movement in the end will prove costly for both dealers and consumers seems likely, for in some way the losses occasioned by the interruption and upsetting of business will have to be made good. If the reprimand that may possibly be administered to the beef dealers shall prove sufficiently severe to serve as an object lesson to other interests that are seeking to make too great a profit, much general and lasting good may come of it. "Nothing is settled until it is settled right," and if this widespread protest on the part of the public does nothing more than to emphasize the need of a more thorough governmental supervision of great commercial interests it will not have been in vain. If the packers, as they maintain, are not making an unfair profit, they should welcome a thorough examination of their books that would set forth that fact. If they are making an unjust profit the public should know it and be protected against further imposition.

THE further restrictions of undesirable immigrants proposed by the Canadian government will not lessen the warmth of the "Welcome" she is extending to the good American farmer folk that are flocking to her new wheat fields, but they may make it necessary for malefactors to flee in some other direction in seeking to get beyond the long and strong arm of the law.

THE convicting and sentencing to prison of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, and Charles W. Morse, the New York "ice king" and bank manipulator, are a vindication of the majesty of the law. The idea is widespread that men of wealth convicted of violation of the statutes can escape the punishment that is usually meted out to poor criminals. That this is not always the case is shown in the instances above cited. Everything that it was possible for money to do was taken advantage of to secure the release of these two men, but without avail. Walsh got a sentence of five years and Morse of fifteen years for violation of the national banking laws.

The banking system, it is claimed, is made stronger by the incarceration of the two speculators, and the courts' decisions will have a deterrent effect on others who might scorn legal restrictions. Much sympathy was aroused for these men. Both have ability and personal charm. But the law is no respecter of persons when properly carried out. The prompt and efficient administration of justice in the English courts has long elicited admiration on the part of the best elements of society in this country, and a similar course here is heartily desired by all good citizens.

GOVERNOR DRAPER of Massachusetts voiced an established truth when he said before the governors' conference at Washington: "Automobiles in various forms have come to stay." Yes, indeed! But only those will stay that we can make good.

The Business Situation

THE decline in the securities market that has taken place recently has caused many an investor to stop and take another look at the business situation as it presents itself today. And it is gratifying to know that conditions generally bear the closest scrutiny. While the stock market is most sensitive to the commercial winds, and prices are generally made to discount future possibilities, the industrial horizon is clear and propitious. There are no wars or rumors of wars to disturb business. The crops and other "fundamentals" have been all that could be desired. Trade has been expanding in an orderly and progressive way and the year 1910 promises to exceed any former period in the volume of business and general prosperity.

The slump in stocks is doubtless most largely attributable to the lack of support on the part of the big financial interests. A reaction was desired. To sum up the situation, the downward movement of prices has not been influenced in any way by actual conditions in business. Although it is small comfort to those holding securities at the higher level of prices, reactions from time to time are very much needed. And there are those who profess to believe that the decline in values that has been witnessed lately in the stock, grain and cotton markets is the forerunner of better things for the consumer. There has been much complaint about the higher cost of living

and the problem has become a serious one for many people who have been dependent upon inelastic incomes. The opinion is beginning to prevail that commodity prices are bound for lower levels. It has been pointed out in the matter of wheat production, for example, that with a crop 70,000,000 bushels greater than the previous harvest, with exports some 35,000,000 less, the price pendulum is certain to swing back to somewhere near normal. The price of wheat, however, has not had the remarkable advance that has been witnessed in other farm products during the past few years. Corn and oats, for instance, have had an almost unprecedented rise and it is this that makes for the higher prices paid for meat today.

The reduction in the minimum discount rate by the Bank of England from 4 to 3½ per cent, caused by a cessation in the demand for gold and better monetary conditions generally, had a very good effect upon the situation the latter part of this week. Money is working easier in this country. In New York money is in less urgent demand than it has been since early last October. Funds are beginning to flow back from the West and South. The large interest and dividend distributions usual at this period of the year have been made and it is probable that many extensive railway and other improvements that have been held temporarily in abeyance will now be undertaken. These will involve many millions of dollars and will add much stimulus to industrial activity in the early spring.

Now that Governor Hughes is to preside at a testimonial in New York city to be given to Commander Peary, at which time the explorer will be presented with a purse of \$10,000 and, incidentally, will tell the story of his trip to the pole, it may be that the mayor of the Massachusetts town who refused to preside at a "Peary side show lecture" will be moved to reconsider.

The Trolleyless Street Car

IT is not said of the trial of Edison's storage battery car in Orange, N. J., on Thursday, that it marked the achievement of entire success, but experienced electric rail-rovers agreed with Mr. Edison himself that the practical success of the experimental trip was an assurance that great strides have been made toward the perfection of a street car that may be run economically without the use of wire or rail connection with outside power. The Edison trolleyless electric car is twenty-six feet long and seven feet six inches wide, equipped with two 7½ horsepower motors. Charged to their full capacity, 110 volts, the batteries will run the car 150 miles without needing renewal. The car weighs about half as much as the ordinary trolley, or about five tons. In the trial it made an average speed of twenty miles an hour, and responded to every test.

It is said that some of the experts present were so impressed as to predict the early general substitution of this type of car for that now in use. Assuming that they are not over-sanguine, Mr. Edison spoke with full warrant when he said, alluding to a group of little boys who were gazing wonderingly at the performance of the new vehicle, "These youngsters will see the day when there are cars of this kind only on the tracks of street railways." It follows from this that the change in light transportation, which is impending, means not only greater accommodation for the public resulting from the multiplication of lines and cars, but a tremendous step toward the realization of very desirable physical improvement in our village, town and city streets and country roads, by the removal of unsightly trolley poles and wires.

IF ANY poor, persecuted American trust is thinking of removing its headquarters over the Canadian line in order to escape governmental interference it had better wait till it is seen whether the radical anti-trust bill that has been presented to the Canadian House becomes a law, as seems likely. Although trust magnates may look upon the bill as a commercial strait-jacket, its sponsors insist that it was not designed to interfere with trade but effectively to protect the public against the operation of monopolies. After all is said and done, even the public has some rights that should be respected.

THE bill introduced in the Virginia Legislature prohibiting football in that state and making all players, promoters and managers liable to punishment by fine for the first offense and jail for the second is likely to be blocked and tackled before it scores a touchdown as a real law.

AS IF to give necessary and proper emphasis to the necessity of harmonizing their laws to the requirements of the nation, the states through their governors on Thursday made it clear that in some very essential particulars they were still sovereign and independent, and intended so to remain. It was, perhaps, the best assurance the country as a whole could have of the determination of the governors, so far as lay in their power, to preserve the dignity and integrity of the states, that some of the remarks made were calculated to show how federalization can easily be carried so far as to defeat the purpose of its friends.

For the first time since the conservation movement was set going, the states through their executive officers asserted positive authority over certain natural resources that the public has lately fallen into the habit of consigning to the guardianship of the national government. The executives reflected the general sentiment, and it is pretty difficult to see how any other interpretation can be placed upon this sentiment than that the states are getting ready to contest the right of federal interference with their internal affairs.

However, no friend of good government could wish for anything better than that the states should vigorously assert their rights in the respects named, because they cannot make very much headway in the matter of resisting federal interference without showing that they are themselves prepared to take over the responsibilities which the nation has lately been tempted to assume. There is no question that the federal government has been taking liberties with the rights of the states during the last few years, but it is equally clear that it would not have done so had the states exerted their proper functions. The fact that the states have been aroused to an appreciation of the jeopardy in which their rights were placed by their own neglect, proves that the conservation movement is already bearing good fruit.

A CAMPAIGN expense account of \$103,250 makes it appear that it sometimes costs a good deal not to become mayor of the city of Boston.

The Governors and States Rights

OPTIMISM was the keynote of the speeches exchanged this year during the customary New Year's reception at the Elysee, between the doyen of the diplomatic corps and the President of the French republic. So genuine was the ring of these expressions of good will and of relief at the improved international outlook that the European press hailed them as authoritative diplomatic utterances of the first order. Their significance is enhanced by the fact that the doyen of the diplomats accredited to the Elysee is the Spanish ambassador, Leon Castillo Marquis del Muni. He might well have contented himself with a few perfunctory generalities without thereby incurring censure, for of all countries his was the only one that during the latter half of the year had come near being involved in a serious controversy with France over Moroccan developments. Moreover, upon the conclusion of the Franco-German treaty, the possibility of friction between France and Spain in the Riff was, with the exception of the Cretan crisis, the only dark cloud on the European horizon. But Marquis del Muni did not indulge in generalities; he was explicit and remarkably warm in his recognition of the loyalty to the cause of peace and the tactful moderation displayed by the French republic.

President Fallieres in reply expressed his particular gratification at this acknowledgment from the Spanish ambassador; he heartily responded to the ideas of the marquis on the supreme task of modern diplomacy, that of averting conflict. In other circumstances such utterances might plausibly be regarded as diplomatic euphuisms, but as an exchange of assurances between the chief magistrate of France and the representative of a power that, though an ally, is in effect a rival, from historic as well as economic causes, they are entitled to respectful consideration.

As a factor for peace, the importance of the Franco-Spanish entente cannot be overestimated. It is second only to the importance of the entente cordiale, which has turned far keener rivals than French and Spaniards into staunch friends with the result that at the meeting of Raccorfigi all Latin Europe was linked to the bulk of Slavdom under the auspices of Great Britain. Given the peculiar position occupied by Italy as a partner in the triple alliance, the Mediterranean pact between France and Spain appears as the very cornerstone of the Latin wing in the great phalanx that has established the new balance of power in Europe, rightly termed King Edward's league of peace.

"Riches have wings," and wings may now have riches if they are able to outfly other wings that would compete with them. There are fourteen meets for aviators scheduled for this year with prizes totaling over a half million dollars. It is reasonable to suppose that a large percentage of the people of the civilized world will have seen an air craft in flight before the close of the present year.

Astonishing Progress in Aviation

THE success of the aviation meet at Los Angeles has been phenomenal. France and America have divided the honors. M. Louis Paulhan won the prizes for altitude, endurance and passenger-carrying, making new world's records in the first and last. Glenn H. Curtiss secured the prizes for speed of flight and quick starting; Charles K. Hamilton and Charles F. Willard, pupils of Mr. Curtiss, made the best scores in slow flying and landing within a prescribed space. The California exhibition has seemed to prove quite clearly the commercial and military practicability of the aeroplane, and the every-day use of the flying machine would appear to be near at hand. Cross-country trips were made, flights to sea were taken, and winds that deterred aviators a few months since were no longer regarded as barriers to air voyages. On one day at Los Angeles a dozen persons were taken up for short flights.

The evolutions of the aeroplanists excited great enthusiasm and evidently inspired confidence in the new means of transportation, for the spectators seemed filled with a desire to take an aerial ride. Can one wonder at this when he thinks of the delight of sailing above the palm and magnolia trees in air that is soft and warm and laden with the perfume of orange groves and flowers? Other cities are bidding for airship contests and the business side of flying is being developed. Every exhibition familiarizes the public with the possibilities of airship travel, so that many people will be ready to take advantage of aerial lines as soon as they are introduced.

Claims are made that the western country is to be the arena for the development of aviation, but no section or country is likely to have a monopoly of the business in any stage of its progress. Count Zeppelin, it is announced, is planning an airship capable of carrying 300 persons which is proposed for use in a passenger service to be established between Hamburg and London. The craft will be 984 feet in length and about 85 feet in diameter and will be driven by eight motors. A service will also be supplied from Hamburg to Cologne and Baden-Baden.

Lieut. Paul Beck of the United States army signal corps, in a flight he made with M. Paulhan at Los Angeles, took dummy bombs and tried to drop them from a height within a measured square on the ground. It is stated that they did not drop far away. Major Baden-Powell, a British military authority on aeronautics, sees in the aeroplane an invaluable vehicle for the intelligence department of an army, and has maintained that if it could be driven to a high altitude it would present so small a target to artillery or the rifle that the numbers and disposition of an army could be learned with comparatively little risk to the operator. The mile-high flight of Paulhan at Los Angeles leaves little doubt about the ability of the aerial scouts to keep out of the way of bullets.

"Would you, if the President should call you tomorrow for foreign service, go?" is the question that is being asked the members of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. It would be rather inconvenient, no doubt, for the average business, professional or working man to say "Yes." It might be all right next week, next month or next year—"some other time"—but not "tomorrow" unless it be the "mahana" of some of the Latin countries which never comes. But it is to be hoped that there will never be such urgent need of their services that they must hurry off to a foreign land.

PERHAPS when he hears that Commander Peary is to receive \$10,000 at a single night's performance, Dr. Cook will be moved to come back and try it again.

Franco-Spanish Relations